DEACON & PETERSON, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 132 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND DEACON. HENRY PETERSON.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PHILADELPHIA. SATURDAY. MAY 1. 1858.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 4, 1821. WHOLE NUMBER ISSUED, 1918.

FAME.

Clad with the most of gathering years, The stone of fame shall moulder down. Long dried from soft affection's tears, Its place unheeded and unknown.

Ah! who would strive for fame that flies Like forms of mist before the gale ? Renown but breathes before it dies-A meteor's path! an idiot's tale!

Beneath retirement's sheltered wing. From mad conflicting clouds remote Beside some grove encireled spring, Let wisdom build your humble cot?

There clasp your fair one to your breast. @ Your eyes impearled with transport's tear, By turns caressing and carest,— Your infant prattlers sporting near

Content your humble board shall dress. And poverty shall guard your door .-Of wealth and fame, if you have less Than monarchs, you of bliss have more.

Original Novelet.

FOUR IN HAND;

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1858, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Penna.]

CHAPTER III.

VESTA.

A fever of excitement and expectation raged mong the young Conistons, as the Christmas olidays approached. School-toom and nursery secame the scenes of confusion and premature rolle-in the drawing-room and around the able there were whispered conferences, and he interchange by mysterious Masonic signs, of eeret plans and anticipations. Philip and his rave tutor alone were philosophically calm and adifferent. They still studied and read, and ad their quiet walks and talks, undisturbed by he merry uproar, the giddy clamor, the topsyurvy condition of their little world. They had eally nothing to look forward to-no lot, nor lessed season. Though Sir Ralph had said hat Philip should be as one of his own, and hough there had been no gross partiality hown, no obvious injustice done, yet there was line of demarcation drawn between him and de consins-something to be rather felt than een-something shadowy, indefinable, but biterly real to the proud and sensitive heart of the

He had been quite unmoved by the arrival of is Cousin Harold, a handsome, loud-voiced, ordly young man, in his second collegiste year. Harold's vacations heretofere had been anyhing but pleasant and refreshing seasons to Philip, whose delicate, almost feminine, face and igure, shy manners and studious habits, and erhaps more than all, dependent position, renlered him a tempting butt for his haughty, selfwilled and self-indulgent cousin. Philip never ailed quietly but sturdily to resent and rebel gainst these periodic reigns of tyranny; but farold was several years his senior, a youth of Herculean proportions, and the battle in this sace was invariably to the strong. Yet Philip, hough overcome, was never cowed; there was bluck in him to the last, which forced even his yrant to respect him, and to feel a sort of dull hame of his own brute strength. At Oxford, nowevery oung Coniston had found it expedient to drop the bully, and to put on, in outward seeming at least-the gentleman,-and Philip had not now to apprehend his former course of offensive warfare, in support of insulting asser-

tions of superiority, social and physical. On the day of the important arrival of the heir, Philip sat with his beloved tutor, in the library, near the window, to catch the dim light of a foggy December day, and between them reelined a friend, dear to the souls of both-Piato, the divine one." They were reading together-their voices blended and became as one voice. Upon the quiet of this high commu nion broke the rattle of a carriage, which came whirling up the avenue. It drew up to the great entrance in dashing style. Then followed the graceful little duties of the footman-the Mercury-like descent from the rumble, the flinging open of the door, the down-letting of the steps-all performed with the fond empressement of accomplished flunkevism.

Philip paused a moment and looked out. He aw his cousin slowly descend from the carrisand lazily stretch himself. His cross was inchined to the fisch style, his air was fast, and his in time." mir elaporately curled and Macassared. "How dand seal he has grown!" said Philip.

sinking back in his sest and going on with his

the loose-jointed, it responsible rattle of a cab, good company. I am not in the least amiable." stag-hound, of which she had made a pet. r backney-coach. It was what its sound pre-

"Who's come now !" asked Philip, in a tone | toss of her head, her cousins Harold, Hubert, of their last withered leaves, which it sent | cleak of shepherd's plaid about her, she ran turned from Plato to the window. A solemn old footman stood at the carriage-door, hat in | jealously. hand, awaiting the descent of the visitors. First came an elderly lady, richly dressed in velvet and tall, quick, yet singularly graceful in her movements. She was followed by a dark, pale, young (by complaisance) woman, who looked sad and subjued, and whom Philip took for the

governess, and was not mistaken. Before ascending the lofty steps, the young girl looked up, as though to take a full view of the noble o'd Hall. Then Philip saw her face. It was hardly pretty, but it was very strikinga spirited, piquant, charming face. It was fair, with but little color,—the eyes were nearly black, with dark eye brows-yet the hair, of which there was a profusion, was light, almost flaxen;the nose was fine, the only absolutely perfect feature of the face—the mouth was delicate, but rather mocking than tender in its expres-

"That must be your cousin, Miss Lancaster. and her grand-mother, the dowager Countess of Egerton," said Mr. Gregory. "I heard Sir Ralph say that he looked for them, at the Holi-

"Ob, that must have been what Herbert and Georgiana were whispering about all day yesterday-just as though I cared!" said Philip, vexed in spite of himself, at not having been better informed in regard to the little domestic event, and conceiving on the instant, a most unreasonable dislike of the aristocratic visitor whom his cousins wished to keep so exclusively found more humanity and more divinity in it.

At dinner, Philip again saw his uncle's guests, but he sat below them, and, as usual, below the salt, and no one thought of making him known to his fair cousin, the daughter of the beloved and only sister of his father.

In the evening Philip and his tutor came into the drawing-room for a short time, according to their habit, when both were honored with a presentation to the stately Countess and her unchildlike, morning work, delineating with grand-daughter. The boy said nothing, as evi- an admiring, absorbed look, and delicate loving dently nothing was expected of him-the lady gave him merely a stare of momentary curiosity-the young girl a glance of surprise, which deepened into a look of kindly interest. With a shy smile she extended her hand-Philip did not see it till it was too late to take it-then tant window-seat, and looked out upon the night. He felt, as at all such times, the social gulf, the impassable glacier between him and his grand kinsfolk. Their ways were not his glorious figure, a royal presence chamber. ways, their thoughts not his thoughts, their joys not his joys. He heard their voices now, drawing, Philip asked, of their conversation. The sharp, metallic tones of his aunt as ever irritated him-they rasped his perves-but the dry, unsympathetic, highand brilliantly lighted drawing-room looked cold and dreary to him-he strained his gaze out an exquisite flower of sculpture." into the dark toward Woolham-he comforted his heart with the thought of the cozy little parlor at his grandfather's, where love was. As he stood thus, a strange mist gathered in his copy of that." eyes, and his heart shrank with a numb and nameless pain, which his pride forbade him to recognize as home sickness. Just then, a burst of merry laughter, not too loud, but silvery clear, the music of a nappy heart, startled him, and ere he was aware, drew him partly from his shadowy retreat.

"That's Aumon at least," thought he, "the girl is something beside a little fine lady, after all. Why, my mother used to laugh so."

"Vesta! Vesta! you are getting really rude in your merriment-you laugh like a rusticquite too loud, my child."

The young girl received her grandmamma's reproof respectfully, but Philip was glad to see that she did not look penitent. She caught his eye, and seeing that it had both softened and brightened toward her, walked to the window and began talking to him with the natural freedom of a pretty and clever child. "They say," she began, "you are my cousin

either." Philip colored, as he replied somewhat bit-

"You would hardly be likely to hear of us from my father's 'amily, Miss Lancaster."

"Ah, now, please don't 'Miss Lancaster' me! It is not only 'less than kind,' but 'less than kin.' Call me Vesta, Cousin Vesta, Isn't it a queer name, and don't I look uncommonly like a goddess !"

"It is a singular name," said Philip, smiling at her frankness, "but I like it, and am quite some day?" ready to acknowledge your divinity. I will go and sacrifice a pair of doves, or something of that sort, immediately."

"Oh, no-only do as I tell you-'obedience is better then sacrifice,' you know. Only call me Vests, for something tells me that we shall get on together nicely, and be excellent friends

Well, Vesta, Cousin Vesta," replied Philip, half frankly, half mockingly, ' let me give you excitement in the auticipated event; but she a bit of friendly advice, in the first place: - | seen wearied of her Cousin Georgiana's flutter Cultivate the acquaintance of your other cou- and charter, of the fussy preparation of her sins Coniston, rather than mine. They are of maid, of the sage and severe counselings of her take Bran with you." away in the hall below, than a second carriage | your kind, you know-I am only that forlornest grandmamma. So annoying did these things rolled up from the park gates, more quetly than and most unservices ble of mortals, a poor relation become on the important day, that toward the first, but with a certain solid aristocratic -no credit, no worth nothing to snybody. I am evening she was glad to escape from them for ramble which sufficiently distinguished it from not entertaining, or even obliging-I am not a little run in the park, with Philip's young

"I don't care-you are clever, and I like you A strong, gusty wind was blowing-swaying claimed it-s plain, but elegant travelling car- siready better than any of them," replied Ves- and tossing the great branches of the grand old

ted talk with Philip curiously and somewhat ing over the crisp, brown turf.

"I take thee at thy word" said Philip. bending before her, "and if it be not too late, and furs-then sprang out a young girl, slight I will now take the band which I omitted to take in the confusion of the grand presenta-

> Thus lightly began a friendship, which, in spite of inequalities of fortune, marked differences of character-the opposition and interference of others and long separations, continued true and warm through the jears of gir!hood and boyhood, and was destined to mark and mould the after lives of the woman and the

> Very early Philip had shown a remarkable talent and love for art. In his own mind he had already decided upon painting as the profession for which he was best fitted. But he had revealed to no one this passion, this resolve. Fearing to give pain to his mother by his choice of so unpromising a calling, he had concealed even from her his plans for the future. His young cousin and new friend was the first one to whom be confided his ardent artistic hopes and aspirations.

He was rather surprised into this confidence by finding Vesta early one morning, copying in crayons, the head of the Venus of Milo, which stood in the library.

Pailip, from his somewhat misanthropic shyness, perhaps, had little taste for portraiturehe preferred the face of Nature to "the human face divine;" he used to affirm that he Its exhaustless variety, and its grand repose both stimulated and satisfied him. Heathery steeps, daisied dells, sleeping lakes cradled among the hills, rock and strand, cascade and stream, dark, wooded gorges, suppy upland slopes-the innumerable marvels of earth and sky, unseen by common or careless eyes-these were the beloved subjects of his pencil. Yet he was pleased when he found Vesta at her touches the features of that sweet, grand face. which has arisen from the dust of ages to tell us of a lost type of beauty, as exhumed cities tell of a lost civilization. He saw that though the drawing was crude and faulty, it was strong, and marked by true feeling. The little confused and annoyed he shrank away to a dis- amateur had caught the peculiar spirit of the original-that mature, majestic womanhood, that grand, matronly repose which makes the room in which stands the rudest copy of this

After pointing out a few obvious defects in the

sin Vesta? It were a study for a great artist : for almost colossal as are its proportions, its delicacy is marvellous. Its beauty is as subtle bred voices of Sir Ralph and of Lady Egerton as it is lofty. Why net, if you are fond of chilled his young blood. The richly furnished your sister goddesses, try your hand on that little Medician Venus? That is simply lovely,

"Why, Cousin Philip," replied Vesta, warmly, "I would rather fail a thousand times, fail always, on this, than make ever so perfect a

"Because, it seems to me, one must grow more, infinitely more, in studying such a face as this, so lovable, yet so supernal. Why, Cousin Philip, do you know I fancy the Madonna must have looked far more like this Mile Venus than like the sleepy-eyed, lambkin-faced Virgins of many of the old painters?"

"Why, Vesta, you little heathen-I am shock-

ed at you!" "I see you are, immensely."

Philip laughed, but under the impulse of newly-discovered sympathy, brought forth his portfolio of drawings, and spoke freely of his Vesta examined the drawings, and received

the confidence with the eager enthusiasm of a clever child-woman. "Oh, yes, do be an artist, Cousin Philip!" she cried. "It is the noblest, the loftiest of professions. It seems to me that artists are -my Uncle Philip's son. It's odd that I never the only true pupils of the Creator; at least heard of you before, or of my Uncle Philip the only men who, in their intellectual works, follow Him. Only think of the divine Raphael.

> -than-the Duke of Wellington ?" "Don't be extravagant, child," said Philip,

with a comical smile. Vesta, not noticing this, proceeded,

"But you don't do figures-well, then, think of Turner. The Prespero of painters, I call him-he has such dominion over the elements. Who knows but you may be as famous as he.

Philip smiled, not comically, but wisely and deprecatingly, this time. Yet, nevertheless, the words sunk into his heart, and strengthened its

The Christmas festivities at Coniston Hall were to commence with a juvenile ball, in honor of the Baronet's young niece.

Vesta felt at first a child's natural delight and

ta in a low tone, indicating with a slight side- oaks and lordly chestnuts, and stripping them

half of curiosity, half of annoyance, as he again and Georgiana, who were observing her anima whirling and eddying through the air, and drift-

But Vesta had strength and spirit to eppose to the force and fitful fury of the wind. She exulted in facing and defying it. Her warm, bounding blood was proof against its keen northern chill. The gathering gloom of the hour, and the decay of the season, cast no shadows on her cheerful, sunny heart. She was already on the lookout for stars, and as her small, light feet flew over the withered leaves and erisp, brown turf, her fancy was busy in painting the cowslips and violets of spring.

As Vesta returned toward the Hall, she met her Cousin Philip on the lawn, waiting to bid her good-night. Philip was unusually happynot in the prospect of a ball, but of two whole days to be spent with his mother. Thus was he to colebrate his Christmas.

Vesta was a good deal sorry and a little vexed to hear that be was not to be at the ballher ball. She would not take his ofttimes tendered adieux, but detained him with expostulations, and a very pretty and ingenious piece of special pleading.

climbing roses.

As the two stood there in playful conversation, Vesta auddenly gave a little cry of delight. and pointed eagerly upward. By one of those floral miracles which all have at some time witnessed, the rose-tree had burst forth into flower. A branch of fresh leaves and vivid crimson roses crowned the topmest spray.

"Oh, how beautiful!" exclaimed Vesta, "and what does it mean? Has summer repented, and is she coming back? How strange they should bloom just now! Perhaps, Philip, it is in konor of the season, or in memory of Him; He was called 'The Rose of Sharon,' you

Thus much the poet and the Christian phiosopher :- the embryo-woman, the chrysalispeauty added-" How I should like that wonderful bouquet to wear in my hair to-night!" " And you shall have it," said Philip, seizing hold of an ivy-vine, and beginning to climb to ward the point where the single blessoming spray tossed and fluttered like a red pennon in

the wild north wind. "Oh don't, Cousin Philip-don't go any farther !" cried Vests, "I would not have you risk your neck in that way for the Pope's

rolden rose." treaties only inspired Philip with gallantry and up the turret on that frail ladder of vines, as a

To reach the spray of roses, he was obliged to swing quite clear of the wall. He grasped the prize, and was about to descend, as he had ascended, when the ivy which supported him, gave way under his weight, let go its hold of years on the stones above him, and without an instant's warning the mad young Knight Errant fell to the ground. He held fast with one hand to the vine he had torn away from the turret, and tools it down with him. This broke the fall somewhat, or he might have been killed. As it was, he was stunned and severely bruised, and when, after some minutes, he attempted to walk, by the aid of a servant whom Vesta had promptly summoned, he found that he had sustained yet more serious injury. He had in fact, badly fractured the bones of his right ankle. More help was called, and the poor boy was carried into the house. He was at first taken into the library, his pain being too great to allow of his ascending to his chamber-

and a surgeon was sent for. As the news of poor Philip's accident spread through the house, the family soon gathered around him with a decent show of concern. He was deathly pale, and suffered horribly, but uttered no word of unmanly complaint. After some time, it was noticed that he held the miraculous and misfortunate bunch of roses still tightly grasped in his hand. He neticed it at packed into a second of time." length, and with a faint smile gave it to Vesta. That poor sin-convicted child burst into tears, and sobbed out-

"Oh, dear Cousin Philip, can you ever forgive me for saying that I wanted those flowers. and of Michael Angelo-the Archangel of Art ! It was so silly of me, when there were plenty Hadn't you rather be either one of these than of roses in the conservatory."

"But not 'miracle-roses,' like these," said Philip, in a low tone; "never mind the hurt, eousin-I have only to blame my own carelessness. You will wear my trophy in your hair to night-won't you. Vesta?"

"The roses-oh, yes-if I go into the ballroom at all. I don't think I shall, though. I will keep them, at all events, and always. And Cousin Philip, is there anything I can do for you now? I want to do something, to keep me from being quite miserable."

"Well, yes, thank you. If it is not too late, and if you would not be afraid, you may run down through the park to the great gate. You will fied my mother there, waiting for me. Tell her why I don't come. Tell her gently, as you will know how, so as not to alarm her. Say I cannot come home till the surgeon has examined my ankle. Say I hope it will not prove

" If I go! As though there could be any doubt of my going! I'm off like Puck," replied Vests, with a brave attempt at play fulness.

She stole out quickly, asking leave of no one, and took the shortest way toward poor Philip's trysting-place. The wind was higher and keener than during her evening walk; but she minded it even less than then. Wrapping her the roses-thank you."

over the crisp, brown turf and soudding leaves like a hunted hare. Just outside the mate she found Mrs. Coniston, hurriedly walking up and down, to allay her impatience and keep of the chill of the blustering night.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

"Ah, Philip!" oried Amy, half joyfully, half reproachfully, as Vesta appeared in the gateway, preceded by Bran.

"It is not Philip. It is only I-his cousin, Vesta Lancaster," said the child, sadly. " He cannot come to-night; because be has had -a-fall."

"A fall! Oa, Heaven! is he much hurt?" "Yes, made n-that is, no, madam-at least hope not. It is only his ankle, I believe: They have sent for the surgeon to set it. I hope he will make it as sound as ever-soon. If he cannot, I shall never be happy again-I shall never forgive myself." And the child who was to have been so courageous, relapsed into

"Ab, why so, my dear ?" asked Mrs. Coniston, in surprise.

"Because, madam, it was all for my sake he got hurt. I was foolish enough to want a bunch The cousins stood within the shelter of a of roses, just because they were out of reach outhern turret. It was the oldest part of the and out of season, I suppose; and he climbed mansion, and the wall was covered to its ut- the south turret for them, by the ivy, which most height with a perfect network of ivy and gave way at the top, and he fell. I tried to catch him before he reached the ground, but I could not."

"I will return with you to the Hall." said Amy, with sudden resolution. "I must see just how much he is injured, and I must nurse him if he he ill."

When Mrs. Coniston entered the library. where Philip was still lying, the lad uttered an exclamation of joy, and threw up his arms to embrace her. Sir Ralph, who was present, ooked surprised, but not altogether displeased. He knew that some one must be with his nephew while the surgeon, who had just arrived, should examine and set the fractured limb, and he was not sorry that the painful duty would devolve upon another than himseif.

"I know that I have broken my parole, Sir Ralph, yet I trust that you will admit that the transgression was both natural and pardonable," said Amy, calmly, yet not without a secret apprehension.

"Certainly, madam-this is an exceptional circumstance; and none so fit as a mother to attend upon a child at such a time, I freely "I am glad that you think so, Sir Ralph, for

I am afraid that I must insist upon attending upon Philip as long as he shall need a sick-room nurse," replied Amy, quietly.

The Baronet looked embarrassed at this, but resolution. Though usually no climber, he ran his face cleared up as the fair plebeian added, "I shall of course remain at the Hall merely and strictly as a nurse, confining myself to the apartment of my son."

Sir Ralph bowed stiffly, and after a few words with the surgeon, left the room.

Philip looked after him with flashing eyes. and an indignant flush in the cheek so deathly pale a moment before: then taking the hand of his beautiful mother, he raised it reverently to

Immediately after this, the poor lad was removed to his chamber, where the surgeon procoeded to set the fractured ankle and bind up the bruised foot. Then after having administered a composing draught, and complimented his patient on his fortitude, he left him to the tender ministrations of his mother.

Philip had borne the painful operation is manner not only to elicit the hearty praise of the medical man, but to extract a few words of frigid commendation from his uncle, Sir Ralph, who drepped in for a moment, just as all was over; but when he was left quite alone with his loving nurse, he "let himself down a peg," and indulged himself in the luxury of a little complaint. "Oh, mother," he said "it hurt me horribly. For a while, that good doctor seemed to me like some infernal familian of the Inquisition, who was racking and rending me, rather than seeking to mend me and plaster me up. It seemed that hours of agony were

"I know it, my dear boy; I felt all your pain in my own heart. I am broken and bruised with you, darling."

"Well, I hope you wont have a lasting spiritual limp to keep pace with mine," replied Philip, with a wry face.

"Nonsense! You'll get all over this without the mildest suggestion of a limp," said Amy, cheerily; but added, "still I am afraid I cannot soon forgive the thoughtless girl who brought all this suffering upon you, for a silly whim."

own fool hardiness. She begged me to desist, as soon as she saw my purpose. Vesta is a right noble girl, mother." Just at this moment there came a timid little

"Oh, mother, don't blame her. It was my

knock at the door. Mrs. Coniston opened it, and on the threshold stood Vesta, arrayed for

"May I come in ?" she asked softly.

"Yes, certainly," replied Amy, smiling in spite of herself on the offender, whose face wore anything but a festive look, being pale and

Vesta stepped lightly in, and stole to the bedside of Philip. "They made me dress for the a very serious hurt. If you go, you had better | ball," she said, "but I have no heart for it; I I live, you want me to do anything for you or would rather a thousand, thousand times, stay here with you, Cousin Philip. Has not the doctor made your ankle all right? and won't I will come to you, if you ask it. Will you proyou be able to walk a little to-morrow ?"

"Not quite so soon as that," said Philip. smiling, yet at the same instant wincing with pain; "but I am better, and think I shall get along nice'y, without doubt. I see you wear ever, I promise I pledge you my word, in

Vesta was dressed very simply in a plain white India muslin, and the memorable spray of crimeon roses pendant from her hair, was

the sole eranment she were. "Yes," she replied, with a merry gleam of her pearly teeth, "I wear them, but I have had a gallant struggle for it. Nanette insisted that blue ribbons were better suited to my age and complexion, and got grandmamma on her side; but I was firm-'obstinate' they called it-and carried my point at last-a delightful circumstance in itself. But I must go now, or they'll be sending for me. I'll steal away from them again to-night, and come to see how you are getting on. So good-bye, for a little while.

dearly !" The mother's answer to this appeal, made in the most touching manner, was a smile and a loving kiss pressed upon the tremulous red lips of the charming young girl. Thenceforth these

Adieu, madam. Can you ever forgive me for

the foolish freak for which poor Philip pays so

two were friends. Soon from the ball-room came up the softened strains of merry waltz music, and even the sound of the light foot-falls of the happy dancers reached the chamber of the invaild. He was not troubled with any boyish longing to mingle in the amusements of his cousins, but the sounds of revelry were anything but soething to his nerves. He tossed in pain and restlessness till ong after the ball was over, and the tired young

revellers had driven home with their mammas. Vesta was not, as had been expected, the belle of the ball. Her face lacked the animation, without which it was almost plain. Her gaiety was fitful, her manner absent-her heart would not dance with her feet, and even her fairy young feet moved all too languidly.

"See that little Belgravian," said one of the county ladies to another, "what airs she takes on, to be sure! She is actually absent, eanuyée-at fourteen. At this rate she will be blasée at eighteen.

" A young girl blasée !- horrid thought !" So clearly we see-so wisely, so tenderly we udge one another!

In the morning, Dr. Arnold, the surgeon, found his patient scarcely so well as he had hoped. There were symptoms of fever, which it was proved could not be averted. Philip was ill for several weeks, not very dangerously, but requiring constant medical attendance and the most careful nursing. During all this time his mother remained with him-his only nursewise, tender and unwearied. She took her meals in his chamber, or in her own room, which was adjoining. She slept, what little sleep she indulged herself in, on a lounge, by his bedside. She never visited the drawingroom or the library, and had but the meet dishis family. Lady Coniston she saw but once, and then by accident. The two sisters-in-law met on the landing of the great staircase. The lady looked at her guest with that steady, dull, regardless gaze which is the very essence of superciliousness-he woman returned a glance of noble pride, lofty, but gentle, the assertion of equality, and more. The lady's eyes fell first, and her haughty head bowed in involuntary respect. Then she recovered herself, and swept up the stairs, as though ascending to some higher native element.

Mrs. Coniston was really only known to the doctor, the tutor and the housekeeper, a kindly and intelligent woman. She never left the Hall, except for a little walk in the shrubberies, or a hurried visit once a week to Woolham, to see that all went well with her aged parents.

For the week succeeding Philip's accident, his chamber was brightened by frequent visits from his cousin Vesta. However low and ill the poor lad was feeling, he always revived at that fair apparition-he had always a happy smile and a cheerful word for her.

At length the young girl came, with a sorrowful face, and wet, drooping eyelids, to say adieu. The Dewager Lady Egerton had fixed on the following morning for their departure, and no remonstrances or entreaties could move that most methodical and impassive of grandmammas to a farther delay. "I don't know when I shall see you again,

Cousin Philip," said Vests, as they were about parting, "but I feel sure that we shall meet some time, and that we shall always be friends. You will be a great artist some day, and of course you will come to London to paint and to exhibit your pictures." Philip smiled doubtingly, yet clasped closer

the little hand confided so innocestly to his .-Vesta continued, "I have pressed those roses, Philip, in a

prayer-book that was mamma's. I promise you to keep them always-all but this one, which I thought perhaps you would like to keep." "Thank you, Cousin Vesta," replied Philip,

taking the withered flower, "I will gladly treasure it up, not in remembrance of my awkwardness and ill-luck, but of your goodness to me in my illness, and because you have worn it in your beautiful hair."

Vesta colored, with a vague, sweet, prophetic emotion, and stammered a little, as she

"And, Cousin Philip, I want you to promise me that, if at any time in your future life, while anybody you love, you will send me that rore. I will grant your wish, if it be in my power, or

"Why, cousin mine," said Philip, laughing, you must have been reading the story of Oncen Bess and the fiery Earl of Essex. Howhonor and sincerity. This may prove a

"Well, I must say good-bye," she said. "Be very, very prodent, and get well seen. Goodbye, my dear aunt-I do hope we shall meet

addressed by any of her husband's relatives but in the most formal manner, as "Mrs. Coniston," flushed with surprise and pleasure, and tenderly embraced the frank, warm-hearted girl, murmuring over her a ferrent, motherly blessing. She fullowed Vests to the door, and looked after her light form, as it flitted down the corridor, with a strange yearning at her heart. When she returned to the bedside of her son, she found that he had turned his face toward the wall. She seated herself quietly, and both were ellent for some minutes. At last Philip spoke, rather unsteadily,

"I would not have believed, a month ago mother, that I could ever love one of my father's family, as I love that child. Perhaps, after all, it is because she reminds me of papa, in some indefinable way. Her eyes are like his, are they not ?"

"Somewhat-but not so beautiful."

"Oh, of course not." Of course not. What eves are so beautiful as those beloved eyes sealed in the last sleep ! What human face so fair as that hidden by the coffin-lid from our gaze forever ?

Philip rose from his illness with a new spring of bitterness in his heart, flowing out toward his patrician relatives, for the gulet indifference with which they one and all had regarded his mishap and subsequent suffering, and the sovereign insolence of caste with which they had ignored his mother's presence in the household. On the first day of her stay at the Hall, Mrs. Coniston had been formally, through a servant, invited to join the family at table, but on her declining, her decision was taken as final, and no farther attentions of the kind were proffered. She was taken at her word, literally, and regarded merely in the light of Philip's nurse. All things necessary for her comfort-a luxurious apartment, respectful attendance, were carefully provided-et viola tout.

Yet the young widow was little affected by this lack of social consideration and family feeling. She had known sorrows too solemn and profound to be disturbed by such slight and passing things, and she was pained to see that they so chafed the proud spirit of her son.

"He is a boy-and it is for me he feels these thinge," she said, and forgave him.

Once or twice the Baronet visited the chamber of his pephew, and made Philip's proud blood boil with a new accession of heat, by the Jove-like nod with which alone he recognized Amy's presence.

"Lady Coniston desired to be informed how you were getting on, Philip," said Sir Ralph, on his first visit.

"Indeed," replied Philip, "her ladyship does me much honor, unexpected honor, by inquiring about me."

"Why, yes, it is as much as any one out of her own immediate family could look for from her. Lady Coniston never visits the sick. Her nerves are not equal to it."

"Ah! I did not know that her ladyship had any disposition to pervouspess-any feminine weakness of the sort," replied Philip, with a touch of quiet sarcsem in his tone, which, perhaps, no one perceived, except the shrewd and amused surgeon, who was present.

Oace or twice the young Conistons dropped in upon the invalid. Georgiana came the day after Vesta Lancaster went Londonward, maliciously to rally Pailip on his loss, for Georgiana, herself making no account of her poor cousin, was unaccountably jealous of Vesta's regard for him. Hubert came to express a boyish and boisterous impatience at the slow recovery of his copsin and comrade—a regret which was honest, because it was selfish.

"You ought to be about, Phil! I don't be lieve but that you might, if you'd only think so. I suppose it is pleasant to be petted and coddied, especially by a fellow's own mother. I never tried it though. But you don't know what fun you are losing. There is prime skating on the loch, and three or four inches of snow in the park-just of the right kind to make capital snow-balls-real stingers. We could have such fun, pelting the passers from behind the shelter of the wall. I can't half enjoy it

alone." "I am sorry," said Philip, laughing at the simplicity and earnestness of the big, burly boy, always the boy. "Nothing ought to be in the way of your enjoying so noble a pastime to the top of your best. No, no, my lad, if it were not for my precious ankle, I'd go with you, out on to the open moor, and snow-ball to your heart's content; but no skulking or dodging for me. But I am afraid you must get on without me for some time longer. It's hard, but I have the worst of it. That ought to console you."

Herbert looked as though be thought that question at least, open to discussion.

Once Mr. Harold Coniston swung himself into the room with a gait between a lounge and a swagger and a "Hello, old fellow, how's that game leg getting on ! So much for precocious gallantry, slippery footed and giddy-headed."

Philip did not present his young cousins to his mother, as they did not sue for that honor, as in his opinion they should-in fact, betrayed no particular interest in ber. It is possible that they did not recognize her as Philip's mother; though Harold, who bestowed on her a stare of ineffable puppyism intended, without doubt, as a delicate tribute of admiration, but which said as plainly as words, "Doosed fine woman-a little passée, but uncommonly well preserved"-must have remarked the singularly strong likeness between her and Philip.

Every slightest slight put upon his mother during this compulsory stay at the Hall, caused Philip's soul to cleave to her with more exceeding tenderness and devotion, and to garner up wrath sgainet his father's kin.

"I would to Heaven," Philip passionately exclaimed, after one of the young heir's visits of

great a monopolizer as that," rejoined Mrs. Conie-Blanche, Vesta Lancaster's mother, was by na-ture a noble creature—rather too weak and timid, but sweet-tempered and true-bearted. She loved your father very tenderly, and even risked offending all her family by coming over from the Hall to see us married, in the parish

"I never shall forget how sad and white and terrified she looked as she kissed me that morning-a kies of greeting and farewell. I afterwards knew that she too loved below her station, but had not the courage to abide by her choice. She was an utter sacrifice—the family Juggernaut went over her. Her fate was like mey Ashton's, without the tragedy which svenged it. Her fatal love had no horrible rerelation in madness and sudden death. It died very slowly and silently with her, and was decorously hidden by the heavy velvet pall and the silver-plated coffin-lid."

"Well then, the Lady Blanche, as well as my father, was a noble exception. They two must have taken the nature, as well as the nurture of their mother, who, you know, was not a Coniston. My Cousin Veeta also seems to me of quite another race. But she is only a slip of a girl, mere child-there is no telling what they will make of ter. She seems pure metal-but she may turn out 'Brummagem.' I would have my other leg broken to be assured that she would preserve till womanhood the frankness, simplicity and independence of her character."

"And her liking for you, Phil." "And her liking for me, mother."

For many minutes after this conversation. Philip lay silent, intently observing the sweet, poble face of his mother, and resolving, resolving. She sat with her beautiful, benignant eyes apparently fixed on her sewing, but with a peculiar introverted look in them, which showed that her thoughts were busy with a sorrowful past, or an uncertain future. Amy often fell into deep reveries, and when roused, her soul seemed to come back reluctantly, as though recalled from a pilgrimage of love to some distant grave-shrine. This was Philip's resolve :-He would yet, God helping, place that mother where empty pretension and patrician stupidity should be forced to see and acknowledge, if not her intellect, culture and worth, her dignity. elegance and gracious womanly pride.

Henceforward till its consummation, this was the supreme ruling hope and purpose of our hero's life; -an aim not altogether admirable, not particularly heroic, it may be, but one surely in which all true mother-lovers will sympathise. In Philip's heart filial love amounted to a passion-was exalted to a worship. He also would have given in any knightly company, the toast of St. Leon-" My MOTHER!"

It was a sad day for Pailip when his mother left him, finally. He had on that morning descended to the library, for the first time, with the help of his tutor, and taken his favorite place in the window-seat, with his injured foot aised upon the enshion, and caref by a soft shawl. Having arranged everything for the comfort of his pupil, Mr. Gregory, with delicate consideration, left him slope with his mother. As he left the room, Philip exclaimed warmly-"Isn't be a grand old fellow, mother? Some people I know, would laugh at the title of gentleman being applied to that ungainly, simple-hearted Scotch Dominie,-but I say he is the prince of gentlemen."

Mrs. Coniston parted from her son with almost as much sorrowful effort as on the day when he first came to live at the Hall. But she knew that it was time for her to go from him,that delay only made the sacrifice more costly. She was not actually necessary to him now, however dear to him in his lingering pain and debility, was the sight of her face, so full of watchful, brooding tenderness-however soothing to him were her soft, sweet tones, her exquisite motherly min strations, the twilight calm of her presence. She knew that his excellent friend and tutor would care for him with more than a brother's devotion, and in his hands she left him, without anxiety, but not without a certain innocent envy.

She left Philip rather abruptly at last-kiesing him, with a smile, and speaking cheerfully of a speedy meeting. Philip watched her from his window, till a curve in the avenue hid her from his sight. Occe she turned and looked back at him. Throwing up her wido w's veil, her fair face shone starlike under the sad black cloud. Again she smiled, a tender, courageous smile, struggling out of tears,-then d.opped the veil and walked on. Philip felt his heart going out of him to follow her, to whom he was bound by affinities as sweet, as sacred, by the fellowship of sorrow and loss, and by the secret hopes and self-imposed pledges of a chivalrous devotion. He tried to read, but he could not fix his thoughts on the grave volume before him. They would busy themselves with a thousand plans more or less wild and impracticable, but all having a fair possible seeming to youth and love, of how to reward her, to right her-to bring back the lost joy-light to her drooping eyes-

"Sweetest eyes were ever seen!"

-how to gild her obscure days with fortune and

For more than an hour. Philip sat in the library alene. Shortly after his mother left him, he saw Mr. Gregory walking toward the more wooded part of the park.

It was a clear winter day. The sun was out in heaven, but evidently was in no "melting mood" earthward. He shone with distant, delusive brightness, the mockery of warmth-the very ghost of summer sunshine-not deigning to comfort the bare and mosning tree-not beeding the muffled murmur of the brook, enconsolation and condescension-" that I were a treating to be unlocked of its ice-chains with shepherd boy, like Giotto, so that none of this soft, warm touches of viewless, magical fingers. miserable snobbish blood ran in my veins! I But there was an unrelenting splendor about hope though, I am only marked by the family the day better than the amiable softness of name, not cursed by the hereditary family taint. Spring-and an honest and a wholesome frosti-It seems to me every drop of healthy, human ness in the air better than the balm of south several routes present these advantages in a during the past week in this city was 193-

is sang from the leafless tree-tops, as though still alive and searing.

The Scotan that seemed to flush and mellow his pale, craggy face, till it became as the face of a boy. The wind spoke to him with the voice of the Highlands. He took in long thirsty draughts. He who in common, walked with his bead bent forward, and his arms banging in a loose, disjointed way, at his sider, now braced himself, flong out his arms as though to embrace the fire, familiar air, and trod the frozen earth with a certain chieftain-like dignity, as if his "feet were on his native heath." He took gigantic strides and was soon out of sight.

Philip felt his own weakness and loneliness he more keenly when he could watch his friend to longer; yet he congratulated himself on a solitude which was better and more genial than the society of his kindred. Harold and Hubert were in the billiard-room-Georgians was with ber governess-Lady Coniston in her boudoir. and Sir Ralph had driven over to Woolham, to neet a guest, who was expected, by the mailcoach. Of the coming of this guest, of the guest himself. Philip had heard nothing,-but I am resolved that my readers shall not much longer emain in a like ignorance.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1858.

All the Contents of THE POST are set up Expressly for it, and it alone. It is not a mere Reprint of a Daily Paper.

The subscription price of THE POST is 82 a year

he subscription price, as we have to prepay the United

THE POST is believed to have a larger country subription than any other Literary Weekly in the Union without exception. THE POST, it will be noticed, has something for

every tasto—the young and the old, the ladies and genemen of the family may all find in its ample pages mething adapted to their peculiar liking. Rack numbers of THE POST can generally be obained at the office, or of any energetic Newsdealer. REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS .- We cannot

article is worth preserving, it is generally worth making elean copy of. ADVERTISEMENTS -THE POST is an admire ble medium for advertisements, ewing to its great circution, and the fact that only a lunited number are given. Advertisements of new books, new inventions, and other matters of general interest are preferred. ratus, see head of advertising columns.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In opposition to the glowing periods relative to East Indian commerce, indulged in by many of the friends of the Pacific Railroad Bill, the N. Y. Tribune, itself an advocate of the road, quotes the following facts :-

In the tables of Commerce and Navigation published by the United States, at page 510 of the Report for 1857, our readers may learn that for the year ending June, 1857, the Imports and Exports from and to the following countries were as fellows :

British East Indies Other ports in Asia

3,653,763 8,356,932 \$22.782.569 \$5.611.321

\$14,923,443

Total This is a full exhibition of our entire trade with the Asiatic Continent. Out of an aggregate import and export trade of over \$700,000, the year above mentioned, only \$28, 000,000 belonged to Asia. The truth is, in the present state of the commerce of the world, the trade with Asia is reduced to a bagatelle, comparatively. So far as its profits and advantages go, we could lose it and hardly By way of contrast with this much raunted commerce, we will give a few other figures. The trade for the year ending June, 1857, was, with the countries named below, as

21,460,733 10,723,523

5,545,201 11,443,995 As for bringing the products of Asia across this Continent by land to supply the European markets, or even our own, it is all a dream. talking about it. The use of the Pacific Railroad is to develope and unite and protect our own territory. It is to rest upon no such myth as the trade with Asia.

But if this vaunted trade with Asia he a mer pagatelle, what trade is to support the Pacific Railroad? It is evident that the breadstuffs and cattle of the Pacific coast could not bear the expense of railroad transportation, and sell in competition with the productions of the Misissippi valley. Even in the article of wine, the Mississippi valley will probably be able to raise as much as can be consumed in the country, and at a much lower price than it could be transported from California.

It therefore serves to us that the market for all the productions of Oregon and California. with the exception of the precious metals, must be mainly at home-and that the Pacific Railroad is needed not for business purposes, but for social and political ones. Now, if not needed for business purposes, it is not probable that such a railroad would pay the interest on the cost of construction, if said construction proceeds faster than the progress of settlement and population along the line of the road. Though of course the building of the road itself could be made greatly to conduce to the extension of the settlements on that particular line-if the line chosen be at all suitable for the influx of

It seems to us, therefore, to be of the greatest importance that the route chosen for the road should be that which is best adapted to the growth of population. If none of the routes be found suitable in this respect, we confess it would, in our opinion, prove a great obstacle to the pecumary success of the road. If blood, of genuine nobility, that ever belonged to winds. The light snow lay crisp and sparkling sufficient and about equal degree, then of course | Adults 95, and children 95.

wered the I that route should be chosen which combines the greatest number of additional advantages

That the road, if built in advance of popula to witness that the blithe soul of nature was tion, will become a constant drain upon the resources of the country, seems andeniable. And yet the great social and political need of such a road, should cause us to contemplate a reasonable outlay to secure it, in no narrow or parsimonious spirit. But, on the other hand, it is a great work-and we cannot wonder at the hesitancy displayed by the representatives of the people, when the measure comes for practical action before them. Of course it is easy to vote for resolutions and platforms, expressive of the voter's sense of the importance of the Road-but to vote for a Bill, as a Senator or Representative, is a very different matter. It may be the first step in an immense expenditure, first of public lands, and secondly of public money. Every great expenditure rears up a large and influential body of men, whose interest is involved in a continuance of such expenditures. The appropriation of one million is urged as a reason for the appropriation of another-and the hundredth million is demanded on the plea that if it be denied, all the preceding millions will be worse than wasted. And so the leeches having once got legal hold of the body politic, will never be shaken off until they are completely gorged, or all the vital blood be exhausted. Will our friends in California and Oregon

think of these things, and give them due consideration, before blaming us of the East for our tardy action in this matter? It is a great enterprise-that of building a Pacific Roadand it is the part of wisdom to count the cost. before, and not after, commencing it. A thing well begun, is half ended. An error at the start might retard the building of such a road for a quarter of a century. Much better is it to waste a few years at the beginning, than twenty years in the progress. As a result of discussion and postponement, some plan and route, it is to be hoped, will finally take precedence of all others in the minds of practical men as the most available and expedient ones. Let us imitate the example of our red brethren, in smoking an important project well at the Council fires before coming to a definite conclusion upon it. Until the proper way seems to open, it is better to do nothing but discuss

OUR CHINESE RELATIONS.

By the publication of the instructions of the Secretary of State to Hon. W. B. Reed, Commissioner to China, we are informed of the objects which the French and English Allies seek to accomplish in that benighted but obstinate region. They are as follows:-

First. To procure from the Chinese Governnent the recognition of the rights of other Powers to have accredited ministers at the Court of Pekin, to be received by the Emperor. and to be in communication with the authorities charged with the management of the Foreign Affairs of the Empire, Second, An extension of the commercial intercourse with China which is now restricted to the five ports enumerated in the treaty. Third. A reduction in the tariff duties levied on domestic produce in transit from the interior to the coast, as the amount now imposed is said to be in violation of the treaty. Fourth. A stipulation for religious freedom to all the foreign residents in China. Fifth. Arrangements for the supprespiracy. Sixth. A provi ing the benefits of the proposed treaty to all other civilized Powers of the earth.

The above objects are viewed by the Admin istration as just and expedient, and Mr. Reed is instructed to do all he can to secure them by peaceful means. It appears further, that Lord Napier was informed, in answer to a letter from him in the early part of last yes, that it was not competent for the Executive "to grant that concurrence and active co-operation he considered so desirable, nor to give an order to the naval officers of the United States in China. to act heartily in concert with the agent of the Allied Powers."

We are pleased to see by these instructions. and the answer to Lord Napier, that our Government is disposed to act towards China like Christian power, and not like an unchristian one. If Exeler Hall would fulminate a few anathemas against the present course of Engand and France in China, we should think more highly of its consistency.

A UNION RAILROAD.-The managers of the leading railroads which enter this city, have united in proposing a plan by which all shall be brought together at one great Central Depot. The plan is to tunnel one of the streets running from the Schuylkill to the Delaware-the cost of which is estimated at four millions of dollars. The interest of this sum is less than the actual cost to the railroad companies for the horse conveyance of freight and passengers through the streets; and it is believed that the expense of the proposed tunnel would be cheerfully met by the Railroads themselves. It is a magnificent project, and we take it for granted that is is a tenable one, proposed as it is by practical men, who have examined the sub-

PORTRAITS IN CAMEO. - Those desirous of ob taining profile portraits in cameo of their friends, or of distinguished characters, can obtain them of Mr. Peabody of this city, who takes them either from life or from daguerreotypes, &c. Targe which have been shown us, of Senators Houston and Seward, and of Hon. E. J. Morris, appear to be excellently executed. These and other specimens may be seen at Mr. T. W. Baily's jewelry store, 622 Market St., where the artist himself is engaged.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COLD AND MODERATE WINTERS.-Mr. G. W. Foering writes us in relaion to our recent article upon this subject. He says that the production of heat by rain is not owing to the chemical action produced in the soil alone, but "also below the soil, and in the strata." Mr. F. states that he is writing a work upon this interesting subject.

THE COMING SUMMER .- The Earl of Rosse vrites to the Dublin Evening Post in relation to the story going the rounds that he had predicted a very hot summer. He says that he has never expressed an opinion on the

BOARD OF HEALTH .- The number of deaths

found guilty of beating one of his crew—a Por-guese—to death, was sonteneed to penal servi-tude for life.

We doubt whether so severe but just a sensaptain by any court in the United Statesgranting that any jury could be found to bring im in guilty for merely beating a Portuguese seaman to death. We do not wish to depreiate the character of our own courts and juries, but really we think the "quality of justice" is considerably more "strained" in this country than in England-notwithstanding we are a Democratic Republic, and she a so-called Limited Monarchy." England, at present, nowever, really is not a Monarchy at all, but an Aristocratical and Monarchical Republic-the roling power being in the House of Commons, the representatives of the people.

To PARENTS AND GUARDIANS .- We have been requested to insert the following:-At a late meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, a committee was appointed to urge upon parents and guardians, that letters of ntroduction should be given to their sens and wards on leaving home, commending them to the friendly notice and watchful care of the nembers of the Association. Tais is a movement in keeping with the paternal spirit which has marked all the recent actions of this noble organization.

Our editorial brethren in the interior will do rell to call attention of their patrons to this worthy plan of securing the good offices of Christian fellowship for those whose prosperity they steem. Letters addressed to the President of the Association, (George H. Stuart, Esq., 13 Bank street,) stating the address of sons and wards at present, in the city, will receive prompt attention from the committee appointed for the

THE NEW LICENSE LAW .- We regret to say that the clause in the new Leense Law of this State, providing for the appointment of Inspectors, to guard against the manufacture and sale of adulterated liquors, was stricken out by the House of Representatives. The bill, as passed, allows the exercise of no discretionary power by the Courts as to the numbeing displaced by the imperative "shall." All who wish to engage in the liquor traffic, and who can furnish the necessary security, have now a free field before them.

The Rev. Dudley A. Typg, of this city, who recently lost an arm by a corn shelling machine, died last week from the effect of the injury. He had taken a prominent part in the recent revivals in this city, and the funeral services were deeply impressive.

THE SUNDAY TOPIC is the name of a new Sunday paper, published in this city by Mesers. John Travis Quigg & Co.

New Publications.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL

great value to medical men, being one of the est records of the new facts and opinions that appear in their department of science. The April number has the conclusion, from a former number, of a paper by Dr. Porter, of the United States Army, in which it is demonstrated that Yellow Fever is not a contagious disease. Its cause is not distinctly stated, but would seem to be excess or carelessness of one kind or another-unwholesome food, ardent spirits, dissipation, exposure to the sun, etc .nother article records the success of the promine mixture, known as Bibron's Antidote for rattlesnake bites. Ten drops of the bromine mixture, diluted in a little alcohol and water, and the same dose repeated four hours after. cured a boy whose leg, and even his body, were very much swollen. The value of this antidote should be known throughout the southern and western parts of this country.- In another paper, Dr. Rand calls attention to the injurious effects produced on the eye, by the "fish-tail or union-jet" gas-burner. The effects are pain in the eyeball, confusion of vision, headache, and other symptoms of fatigue of the optic nerve. all owing to the unsteadiness of this form of flame. The "bat-wing," or the Argand burner, is commended as a substitute, either of these giving an unflickering light. The argument for the " fish-tail" burner is first, its economy, giving, as it does, about twenty per cent. nore light for the same consumption, though in this it is consiled by the best forms of Argand; and second, the advantage of its giving warning by "blowing" when wasting gas, which the bat wing" does not. But then it hurts the eyes. An objection to the "bat-wing" is, that owing to the form of the flame, it is not well adapted to a shade- bough we presume a shade adapted to the man of the flame would obviate this difficulty. The Argand has the disadvantage of requiring a glass chimney, and, again, of being liable, under increased pressure, to smoke. Dr. Rand, however, has used the Argand for years, and found it to give little trouble, while it has the great merit of shedding a bright, mild and steady ray.-The Journal contains a great deal of other matter, directly interesting to physicians, and indirectly to the

APPLETON'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF DRAWING. D. Appleton, New York, T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia,) is a text book for the mechanic, arcometrical projection, mechanical, architectural, and topographical drawing, perspective and sometry. It is the first comprehensive work of the kind that has appeared, the four great branches of practical drawing having hitherto authors on these subjects into one volume. The | bosom, and exclaims, "Ere, my Hangelina!" design was to furnish a complete course of instruction and book of reference to the mechanic, architect and engineer, and in furtherance

Philadelphia) is a story of the Revolution.

THE HISTORY OF THE INDUCTIVE SCIENCE FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT TIME by WILLIAM WHEWELL, D. D., (D. Appleto & Co , New York, T. B. Peterson, Philada.) is a standard work of exceeding value. It is at once ence as the above, would be pronounced on a the story and the summary of all human know ledge in the inductive sciences. Dr. Whewell in worker in that field of discovery and conquest aid open by the great Bacon-one of the most illustrious of that band who seek, in the latter's noble phrase, "to extend the empire of man over nature." Here he gives us the account of what has been done—the history of the labors, errors, failures, and successes of the human mind in its long search for scientific truth, and the compendium of the results that have been attained. The survey is taken for the sake of determining the nature and direction of future efforts, and as a basis for forming a definite philosophy of science. The history of each cience is thrown into epochs marked by some cardinal discovery, and the subordinate events of each are arranged as belonging to the preudes and sequels of such epochs. It is undoubtedly the most comprehensive and reliable work of the kind extant, characterized by stupendous erudition and admirable simplicity of statement, and is indispensable to the library of every educated man interested in the progress of physical science. A PRACTICAL AND PROGRESSIVE LATIN

GRAMMAR, by THOMAS CLARK, (C. Desilver. Philada.) claims to be a better method of ing Latin, and deserves the attention of to The plan is that the pupil cometc to translate and learn words and sentences while he learns the declensions, so that by the time he has learned the declensions and conjugations he will have gained some know-

edge of the language. WISCONSIN AND ITS RESOURCES, by JAMES S. RITCHIE, (C. Desilver, Philada.,) is a very complete local history, noticed before in these columns, and now appearing in a new edition with some new matter added.

THE MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK, (Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, Hazard Brothers, Philada.,) promises much amusement to the young folks. with its instructions how to do all the great tricks in jugglery that the great jugglers do.-The same firm have issued several cheap handber of licenses to be granted, the word "may" books-" The Young Housewife's Book," a little bundle of useful receipts-" Mind Your Stops," a plain treatise on the art of punctuation-and "Chesterfield's Art of Letter Writing," which has a few good hints, but very little of Chesterfield.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, for April. (Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston, W. B. Zieber, Philada .) has various fine articles, among which are an able analytic paper on the Hindu doctrine of a future life, a searching review of the East Indian Rebellion, a scholarly essay on the influence of English upon French Literature. and other matter well worth reading.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON ALGEBRA, by FRANCIS H. SMITH, A. M. (C. Decilver, Philadelphia.) is an ably composed work, fitted for the use of high schools and colleges. The author's design is to present as complete an elementary course of algebra as the time devoted to the study of mathematics in our academies will allow. Sciences, (Blanchard & Lea, Philada.,) is of A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO ENGLISH PRO-

NUNCIATION, by EDWARD J. STEARNS, A. M., Crosby & Nichols, Boston, J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia.) is a little work of great value, suitable for the use of schools. RAN AWAY TO SEA, by CAPTAIN MAYNE

REID, (Ticknor & Fields, Boston, T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia,) is a vivid story, full of wonder and dangers, written for boys,

LIFE THOUGHTS, GATHERED FROM THE DISCOURSES OF HENRY WARD BEECHER, (Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia,) are thoughts that fit life, with illustrations drawn from our daily experiences and observations. They are printed from the notes of a lady in Mr. Beecher's congregation, and well repay reading.

Universally, until the 17th century, all nonsters were destroyed. It was held to be a hold novelty when Riolan, one of the most distinguished men of his time, declared that sixfingered children might be allowed to live. Riolan taught, moreover, that monsters, half man and half animals, should rather be killed; as to monsters, made in the likeness of the devil, if allowed to live, they must be constantly shut up and kept concealed. Riolan was dean of the faculty of medicine in Paris; he died in 1605.

THREE THINGS A MAN NEVER GETS TIRED OF LOOKING AT .- The Sky-the Seaand Women's Faces. - Punch's Spooney Contri-And why?-Because they are never for two

days together alike .- Punch's Satirical Contri-Be not hasty in drawing conclusions to

the prejudice of another, before you form your opinion. Be perfectly satisfied with the correctness of your judgment. How many have needlessly infused a drop of bitterness in the cup of one already overflowing with grief,

Regardless of wringing or breaking a heart, Already to sorrow resigned! When Canning was challenged to find s

hyme for Julianna, he immediately wrote: "Walking in the shady grove

With my Julianna, For losenges I gave my love Ip-e-cac-u-an-ha. Many men want wealth-not a compe-

ence alone, but a five-story competence. Everything subserves this; and religion they woellike chitect, engineer and surveyor, comprising as a sort of lightning rod to their houses, to ward off, by and by, the bolts of divine wrath. -Beacher.

There is a cockney youth who, every time he wishes to get a glimpse of his sweetheart, calls out "Fire!" directly under her window. been treated separately. In this work the ex. In the alarm of the moment she plunges her perienced editor, Mr. W. E. Worthen, has head out of the window, and inquires "Where?" collected what has been written by the best | The lover then poetically slaps himself on the

When we see an individual whose memory keeps pace with our own, it excites no notice; but if he can remember what we canof this end the book is profusely illustrated not, we look upon him with respect. It is inwith all manner of diagrams, drawings and explicable where the fragments of information. engravings proper to the matters under treat- which come to hand when they are wanted, are kept. Nobody has yet been able to turn him-THE QUAKER SOLDIER, (T. B. Peterson, self inside out quickly enough to decide the problem. - Emerson.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, MAY 1, 1858.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

INS OF SPRING-ARRAYED AS THE LILIES

Mr. Editor of the Post:

Paris, April 1, 1958.

The blustering winds and driving storms of sleet which ushered in the "Biarch Lion," have been duly succeeded by the entrance of as tamb-like an April as the most exigent heart sould desire. Birds are singing and building air nests, the famous horse-chestnut tree of Tuileries, named "Le Vingt Mars," from its old habit of coming into leaf by that day, is sovered with delicate half-unfolded fans of pale green, and is visited daily by hundreds who are anxious to see for themselves the progress of the vegetable phenomenon; while the example of this vigorous-minded tree-shout two hundred and seventy years of age !- is imitated by guelder-rose bushes, lilacs, alders, and redbud, all of which are putting forth zealous aprouts in sheltered corners, and preparing to bear their testimony to the fact of Spring's re-

The Parisiennes are not behind the vegetable world in their own way; and are coming out with Spring-finery as busily as the flowers. Bonnets, which are a more mass of delicate white blonds, with innumerable streemers and lappets of the same cloud-like material, with merely enough velvet intermingled to give tone to the whole, are beginning to parade the streets, as though May had arrived; black silk dresses, trimmed with velvet or ribbon to match the said bonnets, being a rage just now. The passion for dress is certainly not on the wane. despite the gloomy forebodings of the time; and ordinary mortals, who compute, on the one hand, the cost of all the elegance displayed by the fairer sex, and remember, on the other, the excessive stagnation of all species of business throughout France, are fain to wonder by what possible means all this finery is paid for!

Much approvance has been caused by the recent increase of severity in regard to passports, &c., in this country; and the decrease of foreign visitors in consequence of these new measures, threatens to be a serious loss to Paris. In spite of the excessive rigor now exercised over the press, and the close inspection of letters, the public has a general idea of the unfavorable effect produced throughout Europe by the recent policy of the French Government; and the natural inference from all this precaution on the part of the Government being a suepicion that the Government must have good reason for being afraid, public sentiment is taking alarm, and business suffers accordingly. The state of feeling is unsatisfactory between this country and Austria; and a growing expectation exists here of future trouble with that power. Could any good result to Italy from a squabble betwen the rival eagles, one would look forward to the occurrence of such a contingency with considerable equanimity. But the Upas of spiritual domination seems to have poisoned the very soil, and neither Italy, Spain, France, or Ireland, appears to possess the moral sinew to achieve its own redemp-

Meantime, we who live here, suffer the penalty of all this fermenting discord. In a recent I recounted the fortnight's work and trouble endured by a French chambermaid desirous of leaving Paris for London, where she had been engaged by a London lady of rank and distinction. It was literally impossible for the poor girl to fulfil all the requisitions of the police with regard to furnishing the names and addresses of the mistresses in whose employment she had previously been; and she was on the point of giving up the place in London, from sheer impossibility of getting out of the country, when a passport was procured for her by the influence of parties who interested themselves for her, and got the necessary formality accomplished through the friendly interference of a member of the Legislative Assembly. A friend of mine, an English lady residing here, was compelled to leave for London a few days ago, to see a relative at the point of death; she procured the usual vise at the British Embassy and at the Pretecture of Police, and then found that the passport would not be valid without the additional vise of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In theory this third vise has always been required, but nobody ever thought of getting it; and this lady, whose passport has been in use for years, and is more than half covered with viens which have never cost a son beyond the hire of cabs in going to get them, had to pay \$2 for this third vise which, in all the years she has lived in France, and for the numerous journeys to London performed with its aid through that time, had never been previously asked for. When she expressed her surprise and vexation at this charge, the official politely informed her that the fee was always required; and that, had she arrived at Boulogne or Calais without this additional vise, she would certainly have been prohibited from leaving the country.

"But my passport is already ragged from use." returned my friend; "I have never had to obtain this costly vice before, and yet, as you know, I have been over to London repeatedly during the last ten years"

"That is true," replied the functionary, "but the regulations are now enforced with so much more strictness that you would not have been allowed to pass without it."

The practical annoyance of this system of passports is really very great; and so much anger is excited by it, that some modification by the Continental powers will no doubt be-

It is rumored that the "small number" of "suspicious" individuals arrested in Paris since the passing of the new law, empowering the Government to arrest and expel certain categories of individuals from France, is really but little short of five hundred; a rumor which by no means adds to the sense of security Mejesty the Emperor, respecting liberty of the hoped to do, viz :- by going out as char-woman, person and of the press, has been "invited" to a mode of occupation which she liked, because you work for a living? A fellow with your abstain from making such quotations in future. it left her free to live by herself, and gave her talent and ability should not be caught engag 2 A very injudicious step, as showing that the more liberty than she could have as a house in manual labor. I mean to get my living by son with the wiser views put forth by himself | took a cituation as a cook in a private family. | duller tools than I can!"

in his earlier days. The fact is that the work To her employers she confided the story of her of governing France is no easy matter : in order to maintain his position, any ruler would be compelled to "put on the screws," and the ac-THE PASSPORT NUISANCE-CONNUBIAL tion of the ecrew being essentially unpalate- for them for no other remuneration than her able to the French, (unless, indeed, each man could use it on his neighbor!) there really seems no prospect of peace and steady progrees for this pleasant but most unprincipled

We hear a great deal of wife beating and other marital enormities in England; and the French are never tired of asserting that Englishmen sell their wives by auction, with ropes round their necks, every market-day, in that "perfidious and hypocritical Albion." But the position of the wives of the lower orders is to the full as unfavorable here as across the Chan nel. The wife is regarded by French law as being as absolutely under the tutelage, authority and power of the husband, as his dog, his horse, or his "chattel." The case of Madame Ronconi, wife of the eminent singer, and herself a singer of at least equal reputation with her husband, was a striking instance of the upprotectedness of French wives. Ronconi had separated from his wife, she maintaining herself as she could. This she did by singing; but some times when she succeeded in making an arrangement with the managers of a theatre or opera-house, her husband thought fit to lay an interdict on the arrangement concluded by his wife. In several provincial courts of law the question of his right so to step between his wife and her means of gaining a livelihood, was tried, and a verdiet given in the wife's favor; but her husband at length brought the matter before the Cour de Cassation of Paris-the Supreme Tribunal of the country. This court declared the verdict previously given in favor of Madame Ronconi to be null, although a deed was produced which had been executed by Ronconi previous to his marriage, and by which he gave to his future wife full power to make any engagement she should deem advisable with any theatre or other operatic company, empowering her to act independently of him in her artist capacity, and assigning to her the sole and entire right in the sums she might thus earn. The Paris Court declared that the right of a husband to mastery and authority over his wife was so inherent, necessary, and indestructible, that it could not be impaired or surrendered by him; and that, consequently, any deed given by him in contradiction to this natural and inalienable right remained without effect; and gave a verdict, based on the absolute right of the husband over the acts and earnings of his wife, cancelling the engagement

into which Mme. Ronconi had entered with the manager of the grand opera of Paris. This case, which occurred about a year ago may serve as an illustration of the enlightened and liberal state of French law on this important point. Among the lower classes instances of marital tyranny and cruelty are constantly occurring. Divorce not being obtainable in France there is no relief for a wife unless she can prove some gross act of personal violence against her husband; when permission to reside apart from her tyrant is sometimes granted. Several cases of a very hard character have come under my own observation here, proving how much need exists for some revision of existing laws on this subject. One of these was the case of an excellent hardworking, honest servant, a cook, named Félicité, the only thing in the least felicitous about her being this name, which almost seemed to have been given to the poor thing in mockery by an adverse Fate. Félicité was a cook of unusual ability. She had learned her business under a professor of some standing in the cuinary art, and was quite equal to the work of superintending a kitchen of distinction. She entered the service of a respectable family when still young, served them faithfully for many years, and managed to put by, honestly, a nice little sum. She had laid up a quantity of houselinen, and a good wardrobe for herself; had bought a good clock (an object that always comes second in the ambition of a young Frenchwoman, the press-full of linen being the first), a bedstead, chairs, kitchen-utensils, chest of drawers, and wardrobe; in fact, the usual turn out which a French girl bends all her efforts to obtain in view of a husband. Besides all this she had over a thousand france laid up in the savings' bank. Félicité was therefore a very desirable parti, and was courted by many adorers of her property. In an evil hour she listened to the honeyed accents of a young journeyman shoemaker, who vowed an eternal adoration of the confiding Félicité, and who seemed to be a respectable and steady workman. She married him: and he took to drinking. He drank up her thousand france at the savings' bank ; he drank up her linen, her furniture, her batterie de cuisine, and every stick and thread of the little turn-out she had so industriously amassed. He sold the very clothes off her back for liquor, and would have sold her too could be have found a purchaser. She worked on as a cook, going out to prepare cinners, and patiently allowed herself to be stripped even of these earnings by the drunken sot she had married, until his reiterated personal violence compelled her to fly from her wretched home, and seek a situation as servant in a family living in a distant part of the country. Here she sgain scraped together enough to furnish a little home in which she installed herself; and went out to daily work as a char-woman As her ill-luck would have it, her vile busband chanced to come to the town in which she had taken refuge, saw her in the street, tracked her home, seized every bit of her furniture, and finding where she was working, forced her masters to pay over her wages to him. The poor woman fled a second time from her tyrant penniless and friendless, and covered with the bruises inflicted on her by his brutal violence. She established berself in another town for nished a little bome for the third time, was again discovered by her worthless, idle, and dissolute husband, and dispossessed, for the third time, of her little savings. She now deawong the public. The Presse having publish- termined to change her name, and abandoned ed certain quotations from the writings of his all hope of maintaining herself as she had

troubles, and they agreed to hold her wages for her under another name. In order to do this she was obliged to sign an agreement to work food and clothing, so that the husband, if be found her out and demanded her wages, might be got rid of on the plea that she was not earning wages, and that he had, therefore, no right te claim any. This little subterfuge, however, would only avail to protect her earnings from him: for, if he chose to compel her to return and live with him, the law would bear him out in the claim. Félicité lived for fifteen years in this family, highly esteemed by them, and amassing a little provision for her old age, but constantly tormented by the dread of seeing her husband make his appearance. At length her master died; her mistress went to live with some relatives, and the establishment being broken up, Félicité was again thrown upon the world. Having a great desire to return to Paris, her native place, and hoping that her busband had now jost sight of her so long, that she would be safe from his persecutions, she unfortunately ventured back, furnished a room in which she established herself, and went out to two or three families here as char-woman In about two years from the time of her return her husband got wind of her being in Paris. found her out, seized every bit of her furniture, compelled her to give up her money, which he vasted immediately in drunkenness and debauchery, and the unfortunate woman, now pesrly sixty years of age, has again placed herself in a situation as cook, at some distance from Paris, where she hopes to be free from his odious selfishness. But at her age she has no chance of ever again scraping together enough to maintain her in her old age; and after

long, laborious, and upright life, the poor old

A second instance is that of a Russian house-

erf, named Odoxie, who beloaged to a gay and

wealthy Countess, who employed her as lady's

maid. The Countess, who is well known in

Paris, is a woman of violent temper, and very

o go to a hospital to die.

eruel to her "servants," often flogging them with her own fair hands. A good many years ago this lady came to Paris bringing Odoxie with her. The latter, a very shrewd girl, was not long in learning that the was in a free country, and free to leave her mistress if she pleased. Accordingly, when the Countess anounced her intention of returning to Russia her maid informed her of her determination to remain in France The Countess was furious: but, finding that her anger was without effect. began to try and work on her feelings by reminding her how she had grown up under her father's roof, had "eaten her bread and salt." and had been treated by her with kindness and indulgence. &c., &c.; to all which moving apeals Odoxie opposed her determination to be free, and a rapid counting up of the number of scars imprinted over her arms and body by the lash of this loving and tender-hearted mistress. So the Countess went back to Russia without her maid-and the latter married a young mason with whose parents she was a great favorite. The mason took to drinking, having fallen in with evil-minded companions; and his wife's earnings (she too, worked as a charwoman) as well as his own, went in the ginshop. It was she who had bought with her wn labor, every bit of furniture lines crockery, &c., in their room; but he took article after article to the pawnbroker's, to provide gin for himself and his drunken compapions. One night he came home intoxicated. and bent on setting fire to the house. He pulled down the window-curtains, broke every pane of glass, broke the stove, broke the chairs, the table, the bedstead, and every bit of crock. ery he could lay his hands on. He then made pile of his wife's linen, sheets, blankets, and wearing apparel, and set fire to it, fighting his wife-who tried to stop his proceedings-besting her with the leg of a chair, and threatening to dash out her brains with a poker. Her shricks and the racket made by the wretched drunkard reached toe other lodgers, but no one rentured to interfere until he began to set fire to the things, when the police were sent for, and the man ran away, threatening to kill his wife at the first opportunity. He stayed away or a fortnight, and Odoxie hoped had taken himself off for ever, as he had declared to his parents that he would never come back. But. having spent all his money, he returned to the coom he had quitted, ordered his wife to give him some supper, got into bed, and ordered her to sleep on the floor, sullenly telling her he would "kick her out of bed." if she attempted to get in! She went to the police-office to beg for protection, and that her brutal nusband might be compelled to leave her. The policefficer told her he could do nothing; the law holding a man to be the sole master of his house, his wife, and her property and person, and that if he chose to break up every chair and table in the room he was perfectly at liberty to do it. He advised her to take the benefit of a provision of the Code Napoléon, which permits a separation among the poer, provided it be demanded by the husband and the wife conjointly, in which case both parties are freed from all relationship toward each other, though not at liberty to marry again. But the mason, who finds it more agreeable to make his wife work for him than to work for nimself, refuses to take this step, and Odoxie a now compelled to live on with her domestic tyrant, earning money for him to spend on drink robbed of her faraiture which he has pawned at the wine-shop, and esteeming herself happy when her eyes and arms bear no rigible traces of his brutal violence.

I might multiply instances of a similar character, but these two are sufficient to show that the social evil which cries so loudly for reform in England is no less urgently needed here.

QUANTUM.

The faculty of imagination is the great spring of human activity, and the principal source of human improvement.

"Frank," save one student to another whom he caught swinging a scytte most lustily in a fie'd of stout herdegrass, "What makes policy of the Emperor will not stand compari- servent. Instead of doing char-work, she now my wite." "Well, Bill, you can wo.k with

EUROPEAN NEWS.

CAPTURE OF LUCKNOW-A SLIGHT ADVANCE IN COTTON-INFLOW OF SPLCIE TO AME

The Canada brings Liverpool advices to the 10th, and \$200,000 in specie.

The Canada went south of Sable Island, to avoid the fields of see which were observed in-

Parliament had not yet reaseembled, and po litical matters were dull.

The English Government was about to enter nto a contract with Austria for the latter to construct a line of telegraph from Malta to Alexandria.

The weekly meeting of the Bank of England roke up without a reduction of the rate of The course of exchange at New York, and the increased demand for money, operated o postpone the reduction. Large policies of insurance are said to have

een opened in London and Liverpool for the despatch of specie to New York, in this succeeding steamer.

The quarterly meeting of the iron trade had been held at Birmingham. Although business

continued dull, confidence appeared to be re-turning, and trade was assuming a healthier The first annual meeting of the Cotton Sup-

ply Association was held at Manchester on the 9th inst. The attendance was large and the prespects were said to be encouraging. A reolution was adopted to continue and extend the organization, with the view to secure as abundance of the raw material. The Grand Jury in London have found true

bills of indictment against Bernard, Allsop, Orsini, and the others, for feloniously attempting to kill the Emperor of the French. Twenty Frenchmen subpensed in Paris, had reached London, to give evidence against Bernard, whose

trial was about to commence.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railway of Canada, was held in London. The Directors made a report which was adopted. A dividend of five and a

half per cent was declared. The Times' city article, dated Friday evening, reported that the English funds opened heavily, but in consequence of a trifling imoul, when past work, will have no resource but provement in French prices, there was rather demand for discount at the Bark on Friday. In open market the rates for choice paper are still two and a quarter, to two and a half per

> The Paris correspondent of the London Times, in a dispatch dated Friday night, says: "A Commission has been appointed to examine and report on the best system for placing the levy of French seamen, from 21 to 40 years of age, is going on in a most complete and strict manner. The instructions issued for carrying out this measure state that it is adopted with the object of obtaining a fleet, with a body of sesmen, completely formed and ex-perienced, and who are in full force of age and

> The leading article in the Times on the Perim and Suez Canal, very nearly produced a panic

> yesterday. The latest news from Lucknow is to the morning of March 15th, when nearly all the city was in possession of the British, but few rebels remaining in it. General Outram having turned the enemy's line of works on the canal the Martinere was stormed by Sir Edward Lugard, and the line of works seized on the 9th. The Bank House was also occupied. the 11th, Jung Bahadoor moved into line, and the 93rd regiment supported by the 42nd, stormed the Begum's Palace. The British loss was less than one hundred killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy was 500.

> The rebellious districts of Shafgard had been annexed to the British territory by Sir Robert Hamilton. The first brigade is besieged at

> There was a panic in Calcutta on the 3rd of March. The President of the Council called out volunteers, and placed cannon on the Information had been received that the bar-

racks of poor Sepoys, who were to relieve the Fort Garrison that night, were to have arms and attack the city. All, however, passed off CHINA.-Hong Kong dates are to February

27th. The braves were mustering in large numbers around Canton, determined on an attempt to retake the city. The representatives of the Allied Powers were preparing for their departure northward, but it is said that visiting Pekin this year was given up.
The Inflexible, with Yen as a prisoner, ar-

rived at Singapore on the first of March. Despatches are said to have reached Paris rom Canton demanding reinforcements, as the Chinese showed no disposition to negotiate for

FRANCE.-Returns of the Bank of France or March, exhibit an increase in cash at Paris of thirty-five millions of francs, and in the country branches ten millions of francs. A genera revival of trade in France is now hoped for, alhough accounts still report continued duli-

VIENNA, April 8.-The correspondent of the Pimes writes that, according to a private letter from Paris, a serious misunderstanding bas ecently arisen between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

The Executive Committee of the German Confederation is said to be preparing to proceed actively against Denmark. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. - LIVERPOOL COT-

TON MARKET.—The market opened on Thursday with an advance of ide id on Lower, and id on Middling and Fair qualities, but prices subse-quently fell off, and the market closed quietly at n advance of i oid on the week's sales.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester

continued unfavorable, there being but little in-quiry and prices weak. The quotations were bare-LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET .- Messre.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular report the Flour Market quiet, with a decline of 6d in Western. The same Circular quotes Wheat firm, with a slight advance on Red, quoting at 6sæ6s 6d.
Also a dull market for Corn at 33sæ33s 6d. Provisions are generally steady, but quiet. Pork heavy; Bacon steady; Lard firm, at an advance

Sugar quiet, with easier prices, but unchanged in quotations. Rice heavy, and 6d lower. Rosin firm at 4se4s 6d for common, and 11s 3de14s 6d for fine. Turpentine—Spirits were dull at 42s 6d. London Money Marker.—Money continues in abundant supply. The bullion in the Bank of England has further decreased £317,500 during

American Railroad Securities have slightly declined. There is but little inquiry for Stock, and he prices were week LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 4 o'clock, P. M .- The Cotton market closed dull. The estimated sales o-day were 6000 bales. Flour closed firm; Meat steady; Corn dull;

GRAPE CULTURE IN THE SOUTH WEST .sour, in recent letters to the Patent Office, sugrested the idea that the extensive areas in Keutucky and Tenoesree, known as the "barrens." may be randered valuable for vineyards .-Should this prove true, the numerous caves contained in the limestone would become very valuable as piaces of storage for wine. He says that there seems to be no doubt that it can demonstrated to the satisfaction of all intel-

well as in France and Tarkey. Many of the letters addressed to the managers of bogus lottenes recently broken up in the North, inclosing thousands of collars, have been forwarded to Washington to be restored to their simple minded authors.

ligent wine dressers that there are at least 20 .-

000,000 seres of land in Missouri. Kentucky and

Tennessee on which the vine will succeed as

Worth pondering, is the saying of a living French divine : "Ah, those know little of the human heart who say that men die more easily, in proportion as their life has been destitute of all happiness and joy. We wished to have tasted, at least once in our lives, these seductive fruits of the earth; it would seem as if we were ashamed to enter on another life without having experienced anything but the

EXTREMELY mad the man I surely deem, That means with watch, and hard restraint, to stay woman's will, that is disposed to go astray."

Some things everybody remembers. A preditor is in slight danger of forgetting his debtor, and mankind generally keep an insult fresh. Old Ben Jonson used to say it was hard to forget the last kick. It is stated that the boundaries between towns were formerly established by whipping a schoolboy on the site .-

There are calumnies by which innocence trelf is confounded.-Napoleon.

WHATRYER crasy sorrow saith, No life that breathes with human breath Has over truly longed for death.

'Tis LIFE, whereof our perves are seant, Oh, LIFE, not DEATH, for which we pant : MORE LIFE, AND PULLER, THAT WE WANT. -Tennyson.

Try for a single day, I beseech you, to preserve yourself in an easy and cheerful frame of mind. Be but for one day, instead of a fireworshipper of passion and nell, the sun-worshipper of clear self-possession; and compare the day in which you have rooted out the weed of dissatisfaction with that on which you have allowed it to grow up; and you will find your heart open to every good motive, your life strengthened, and your breast armed with a panoply against every trick of fate; truly, you will wonder at your own improvement .- Jean Paul Richter.

"A coffin," said an Irishman, "is the ouse a man lives in after he is dead."

Do not be troubled because you have not great virtues. God made a million spears of rass where He made one tree. The earth is fringed and carpeted, not with forests, but with grasses. Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelities, and you need not mourn because you are neither a hero nor a saint.

" BLACK wounding calumny The whitest virtue strikes: What king so strong: Can tie the gall up in a slanderous tongue?"

man, with a bottle of gin in his hand : "Pray; sir, is this the way to the poor house?" John gave him a look of clerical dignity, and pointing to the bottle, very gravely said: "No, sir; but that is!"

The world is very keen sighted: it looks through the excitement of your religious meeting, quietly watches the zest of your scandal. scans your consciousness, and the question which the world keeps putting pertinaciously, is. Are these men in earnest? Is it any marvel if Christian unreality is the subject of scoffs and bitter irony !- Robertson's Sermons.

Shakspeare anticipated Lavater in phyiognomy when he wrote

" Is there an art To find the mind's construction in the face?" Revenge commonly burts both the offerer and sufferer; as we see in the foolish bee. which, in her anger, envenometh the flesh, and oseth her sting, and so lives a drone ever after. account it the only valor to remit a wrong. and will applaud it to myself as right noble and Christian, that I might hurt, and will not .-Bishop Hall.

WHAT is strength, without a double share Of wisdom? Vast, unwieldy, burthensome; Proudly secure, yet liable to fall

By weakest subtleties; strength's not made to rule, But to subserve, where wisdom bears command. -Milton

Happiness is perfume that one cannot shed over another without a few drops falling on one's self.

In the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, is a sun-dial bearing this inscription :- " Horas non numero nisi serenas (I count only the sunny hours)-a pretty and appropriate motto. The merry mortal forgets that even sunny hours are numbered by a shadow!

WHISKEY ROOT .- Some time ago, I wrote you that there was such a thing in this country a a "whistey root;" you disbelieved. I now take my revenge by sending you the specimen. It is what the Indians call "Hic-o-ke." grows in Southern Texas, on the range of the sand hills bordering on the Rio Grande, and in gravel, sandy soil. The Indiana eat it for its exhilarating effect on the system, producing precisely the same as alcoholic drinks. It is sliced, as you would a cucumber, and these small pieces chewed, and in about the time that comfortably tight cock-tails would "stir the divinity" within you, this indicates itself; only its effects are what I might term a little k-a vo-r-t 1-n-g, giving rather a wilder scope to the imagination and actions. It can be sliced and dried, and in this way the Indians preserve it then parch and serve it up as coffee or tea. It is evidently of the cactus species, and it resembles that more than any other plant. I have never seen this part cular root mentioned in an work, and believe these-and specimens sent to the editor of the Southern Cultivatorto be the only specimens sent from the State wish you would have these analyzed, and publish the result.—Texas Correspondent N. O. picayune.

LEGAL TIME. - Attorney General Black says -A lease of land for one year from the first of April does not expire until the first day of April following. It would expire on the 31st of March, if the day on which the term began were not excluded. When a bill is payable ten were not excluded. When a hill is payable ten days after sight the day of presentation is not one of the ten. When the decree of the court requires an act to be done within four days, the party cannot be put in contempt until the expiration of four whole days after the day on which the decree is dated. When a policy of insurance stipulates for two days' notice fire, the day of the fire is not included. A right by statute to redeem lands sold for taxes within sixty days after the sale, means sixty days without counting the day of sale. These are a few of the innumerable cases to which the American courts have applied the general pricciple that, where time is to be computed act done, the day on which the act is done shall on excluded, unless it is apparent that a different computation was intended.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18 .- The depth of water in the Mississippi, at this point, is now six inches below water mark.

NEWS ITEMS. THE story of a terrible hurricane at Benton

rille, Arkansas, on the 27th ult, resulting in a great destruction of property and the loss of many lives, proves to be a hear.

The bill to oust Judge Wilmot from his juidical seat, which passed the Penna. Senate by two majority, was defeated in the House by reas 33, nays 62. ounced that the Central American IT is and

Colonization Company of New York, have com-menced the settlement of the Bay of Fonescea, situated on the west coast of Central America. THERE was quite a beavy fall of snow in various parts of Vermont on the 30th. LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT COMONFORT.

-Ex President Comonfort, of Mexico, has written a letter denying most positively having any connection with Walker or other filibusters. He says he does not know them, nor anything about their plans, as none of them have consulted him so far as to speak to him of projects in which no man of his princip

DICK HAYWARD, a slave of H. H. Goldsbo rough. of Easton, Md., ran away last week, and when overtaken deliberately cut off all the fingers of his left hand.

THE MINITESOTA ELECTION ON THE LOAD

BILL.—The majority in favor of the proposed five willions of dollars loan by Minnesota will

probably exceed 20,000 votes. THE Governor has appointed Ellis Lewis, Chas. R. Buckalew and John C. Knoz, Commissioners to revise the penal code of Penna. under the act passed at this session. These nominations were immediately taken up and confirmed unanimously by the Senate. It is unnecessary to say anything in commendation of these appointments.

The Committee of Foreign Affairs of the

Senate and House have instructed their Chairmen to bring in a resolution advising the President to propose to the British Government the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

THE ORSINI DEMONSTRATION —NEW YORK.

e martyrdom of Orsini came of to-night, and, after marching along Broadway and other prin-cipal streets, reached the Park about ten clock. It was not large. The orators of the party delivered a number of speeches. No dis-

urbance occurred. REAPING PATENT CASE.-WASHINGTON. April 22 - The U. S. Supreme Court, this morning, decided the suit between the rival morang, decues the sub-inventors of reaping machines, McCormick and Mauray, in favor of the latter, on every point. The counted for McCormick were Reverdy John-The counsel for McCormick were Reverdy John-son and Mr. Dickerson. Mesers. Harding and tanton were counsel for Mauray.

SUPPOSED NAVAL BATTLE IN THE GULF OF MEXICO.-WASHINGTON, April 22.-The Savannah News, received by mail, mentions the arrival of a vessel, the captain of which reports that on the night of the 15th inst, on the castern edge of the Gulf of Mexico, he heard and saw fired in rapid succession, sixty shots, apparently from thirty two pounders, between two ships. Some on board supposed it was the Spanish fleet exercising the crew at the guns, but the News supposes it more likely to have

LOST.—St. Louis, April 22.—About 5 o'clock, this evening, the steamboat Ocean Spray was totally destroyed by fire, about five miles above the city. Eight or ten lives are supposed to be lost. The burning boat floated against the steamboat Keokuk, lying at the shore above the city, and it was also totally destoyed. The Ocean Spray was valued at \$35,000 and was insured for \$25,000 in Pittsburg offices. The Keekuk was valued at \$35,000, and had only

ILLINOIS POLITICAL CONVENTIONS-SPRING-TELD, ILL., April 22 -The Buckeyan and day and organ zed separately. In the firmer there was 28 counties represented. Resolu-tions were adopted strongly endorsing the Administration. In the Douglas Convent on 97 counties were represented, and resolutions were adopted endorsing the course of the Illinois delegation in Congress. nominated for State Treasurer, and Hx Governor French for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Buchanan Convention postponed their nominations till the 8th of Ju

SAD EFFECTS OF RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT. -The insanity of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Peck, of Providence, R. I., and the death of the latter, as the result of over excitement in religion, is mentioned in the Providence (R. I.) papers. The Post, giving an account of the circumstances before Mrs. Peck's death, save :- Both of them have felt much interest in the revival now progressing here, and recently have alupon their thoughts as to prevent them from eating or eleeping without much regularity. Within a few days, both have manifested unmistakable signs of insanity—and Mr. Pech, when not under the influence of chloroform, has had to be handcuffed, to prevent him from injuring himself and those about him. Mrs. Peck, as is usual in such cases, believed that God had commanded her to fast, and has thus recused food for several days save on two occane. She had also imagined toat her children had been commanded to fast! insisted that they should refuse food, and was so reckiese in her chastisement of them, when they disobesed her. that she also bad to be confined

SPIRITUALISM AND DIVORCE.—At the recent andusky county Common Pleas, the case o Rosetta Kline vs. Barnhart Kline, for divorceand alimony, excited much interest. The case occupied two days. Mrs. K. charged that her husband had become a convert to spiritualism, in consequence of which he grew cross and morose to his family; had driven petitioner from her bed-room; and finally, when sick, and on a cold and stormy day, had expelled her from the house, thinly clad and almost destitute, and compelled her to seek refuse with the neighbors. This occurred about twenty years after their marriage. Some seventy witnesses were examined on both sides, and the character of the petitioner was admitted to be above reproach. Judge Taylor granted the divorce, and decreed Mrs. K. alimony to the amount of \$3,000, and a restoration of the articles of nousehold goods belonging to her at the marriage that

IMPORTANT DECISION -In the District Court of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, seld at Pitteburg, on a writ of Asbess corpus, Mrs. Margaretta Hamilton sought to reco guardianship of three of her children, aged, respectively, 13, 11 and 9 years, who, by their father's will, had been taken from her protection and confided to relatives of the fat be brought up in the Protestant faith. The Court decided that the father had a right to "devise the custody of any minor child during his or her minority," to any person whatso-ever, and as it was not shown that the children were in any way restrained of their liberty, the mother's application was not allowed, but the children were remanded to the custody of their uncle.

HOW READILY A FRENCHMAN CAN ADAPT HIMSELF TO A NEW GOVERNMENT.—There is a story of Pierri's arrest in Paris, that, if not true, is very well invented. He was seized only a few minutes before the attempt, and they had hardly done searching him when the explesions were heard, upon which the prisoner exclaimed, "There! your Emperor has ceased to exist; you needn't trouble yourself about me. the ides that in this case Pierri might form part of the next provisional Government, addressed him with, "Well, sir, whatever happens, re-member that I treated you like a gentleman." TUTUE ALENING POST WAY IN 218 5 80

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. MAY 1, 1858.

WEITVEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST BY THE AUTHOR OF "GLANCES AT to each side of the ship and elsewhere, after or midshipmon, &c., &c. Abaft of these is MY LAST CRUISE."

OUR WANDERING HOME.

"Our Wandering Home" was steaming swift ly across the expanding Atlantic when I closed my previous "abstract." She was bound from Norfolk, Va., to China via Funchal, Madeira Let us take a look at that wandering home of three hundred wandering souls.

The reader of the "Post" already knows he name, and I will now give him an idea of her size, appearance, &c. But before I do this, the thought suddenly strikes me that "The Post" has a vast circulation to rural districts, and that many of its readers having never seen even salt water, cannot be supposed to know enough about a ship to understand even the most care fully propared description. I wish, therefore to draw a comparison between the Powhstar and some familiar, every-day object, and thus prepare their minds for my imperfect picture. Let us take an oblong three-story house, de prived of its roof by some unfriendly whirl wind, and having windows only in the third story. Let this house be two hundred and seventy-five feet long, thirty-five feet high, and fifty feet wide. Now let it sink twenty feet into the ground, and build a flight of steps from the ground to the sill of one of the third story windows. These steps will be about ten feet high, and after ascending them to the window sill, we step down a short ladder, upon the third floor. This "third floor" is two hundred and seventy-five feet long by about fifty broad. Along its centre, from end to end, we cut out several square holes, at irregular intervals, down some of which we shove ladders ten feet long, and find that they rest upon the " second hoor." We now point the muzzles of gund through the ten third story windows, (five on each cide,) build a light flat roof seven feet above the middle fifth of the floor from wall to wall, a curved-roofed shed-room outside of this roof on-each side, reaching nearly to the ground, bring up a huge smoke stack through one of the "equare holes," just ahead of the light roof, put a heavy cannon on one end of the long floor, and another light flat roof seven feet high over the other end, stick three immense and branchless pine trees down three of the "square holes," at nearly equal intervals from each other, (eay fifty feet,) and we have "rigged" the "third floor," which corresponds to the "spar deck" of the Powhatan. Now let us go down one of those "ten-foo

ladders." which we find "shipped" at an inclination of some 45 deg., and step upon the " second floor," which corresponds to our "berth deck." As you land upon this second floor you find it of the same dimensions as the upper one, and of an equal elevation-just high enough to let a tall man under a very tall hat pass along with several inches of safety between its crown and the ceiling. There are no windows to this second floor as yet, and all the light comes through the "equare holes" with the ladders The floor upon which you stand, however, is one or two feet above the ground, and so we cut twenty or thirty round holes about the size of one's head through each side of the house. about four feet above the floor, and screw brass-bound glass lights into them. These glass lights are taken out in fair weather for ventils tion. Then we stoop down and cut other holes smaller still, through the side and on a level with the floor, to let water run from. Now we divide this room, longitudinally, into three equal parts, cut other square or oblong holes through the fleer, put down some more ladders, and de scend to the "first floor." Here we step into a more confused region than that over head. You no longer have a floor two hundred and seventy-five feet long under you, nor your regular "six inches to apare" between the hat's crown and the ceiling. One can no longer stand upright even, there being but five feet six inches between the floor and ceiling. We are also under ground, and the only light must come from lamps or candles. This "first floor" is also a woefully eut-up place, which, added to the lamp-lit darkness, makes a stranger walk carefully for fear of thumping his head or shins. We find one-third of this floor-the middle third-out out, and longitudinal partitions forming the end spaces thus left into two separate apartments. The space under the floors of these rooms are cellars, separated from the and is composed of heavy beams, carlines, and " middle cellar" by partitions. Thus we have three separate cellars, the bottoms of all of which are on the same level, while the middle one, in height, reaches up to the ceiling of the ships" (from side to side), and the heavy plank "first door."

Let us now ascend to the third story, which we will hereafter call the "spar dock," and then come gradually down, explaining as we descend, until we reach the bottom of the cellars which are respectively called the "after run," the "engine and boiler rooms," and the "forward run."

As we ascend the last ladder and step upo the spar deck, we stamp our feet upon the heavy planks, and wonder at their being so solid, so ground-like, so different from the "giving" nature of a floor. Well may we wonder! they are five inch pitch pine planks, bolted closely together over heavy cross timbers and finally caniked and pitched along their seams until they form a flooring as solid and unvielding as a single mass of timber. We raise our eyes from this smooth, solid deck, and look aft, toward the "light roof, seven feet high," when the vision is arrested by a partition (bulkbead) descending from its nearest edge to the "solid deck." The space thus cut off from the "after end of the spar deck," is he Commodore's cabin, and the "light roof" hich covers it is called the "poop deck." Imdiately forward of the poop deck," (been us and it,) is seen one of the three "pine

"," which "stepping" upon the "keelson"

runs along the entire length of the "three

re," comes up through each separate deck.

lifts its head some sixty feet above the

deck. In passing through the different

it is wedged very tightly, whereby it is

in the centre of the ship, and the next largest a short distance from the bow. The one near the bow is called the "foremest," that in the one in the storn which I have been describion. the "mirrenmast." The vast amount of ropes by which they are almost hid, confuse and per plex the eye of the landsman, but the sailor can go among them in the darkest night, and pick out the one he wants with little or ne diffi-

volve we see three heavy "broad-side guns" pointing their huge murrles out of the windows (ports) on each side, and half blocking up the quarter deck with their cumbrous breeches. Forward of these we come to the gangways, up to one of which we built the tops from the ground. There are two of these gangways," port and starboard, and they are directly opposite each other. As we stand with our back to the Commodore's cabin, that part of the ship on our right is the "starboard side," that on the left, the "port side;" and if we walk ahead we will be going "forward, while if we turn we shall be going "aft." Hait way between the "gangways" we come to the mainmast, and two feet farther ferward we get under the "hurricane deck." This is the first light flat roof" spoken of, and by elevating our hands we can just touch its lower beams. It is famous place for "the watch" to retreat uner during rainy weather.

We walk forward about fifteen feet, and fine pracives under the centre of this dock. The shaft" is now two feet below where we stand, and the wheels on each side of us are revolving in the "wheel houses" which were designated by the "shed-rooms" previously spoken of .-We look down an oblong hole, cut through the centre of the deck, (a hole some thirty feet by twenty,) and walled off by bulkheads from the rest of the space under the hurricane deck, and see to the very bottom of the "centre cellar, where massive engines and glowing farnaces begrimed firemen and hissing cinders, compose a scene of almost infernal grandeur. It is the forward end of the engine room, and the "after fire-room" that we look down upon from this view, and now walking forward until we get from under the hurricane deck, we first pass the "smoke stack," and then reach another hutch, down which we look into the "forward fire-room." There we see other glowing furnaces and begrimed firemen, and some of these latter have just "hauled" one of the fires to ring and hissing upon the damp iron flooring. Suddenly one of the men turns a neighboring hose upon the molten mass, when a dense, as-

look away before they fill our eyes. We profit by this warning cloud, and as w turn away, see two other "broadside guns" on each side. These, added to the "three on side" aft, make ten in all. We walk forward thirty or forty feet farther, and reach the foremast, directly forward of which, in the middle of the deck, is a huge black mass that reminds one very much of an elephant shrouded in a capacious black cover, to prevent his being seen by Young America as he passes through remote villages. We take off that black cover, and discover the "bow-chaser," an immense gun working upon an iron pivot, which throws shell of eleven inches diameter, over a space of nearly five miles. I say "nearly five miles." because this style of gan is but the recent offspring of advancing science, and we have not yet had time to determine the exact range. We only know that it has a ready thrown its mammoth messenger of ruin and woe more than four and a-half miles. Let us leave this ugly customer for the present, and descend to the berth deck (second story.)

Here we are now upon the berth deck, di rectly under the bow-chaser. We look aft, and see an apartment over a hundred feet long, and as wide as the ship has beam-from forty to forty five feet. The ceiling is seven feet high the bottoms of the five inch planks upor which we walked while on the spar deck .-These beams and carlines extend "athwarting is bolted to them fore and aft (lengthwise.) Into the forward and after sides of these beams are screwed "hammock hooks" at intervals of fourteen inches, each man being allowed space ten feet long and fourteen inches wide to sleep in. Indeed, it is not that much, as the hammocks overlap nearly half their length when

hung up. Close in along the sides of this apartment are stowed a succession of six-feet by-two-chests. and above and back of these are hung a vast number of three-feet-by one-bags. The former of these belong to every "mess" of twelve men, and act the part of both china closet and larder: while one of the latter belongs to each man in the ship, and contains his clothes. &c. &c. Tin pots and pans are stowed in these "china closets," along with tin compartments for containing "the messes" weekly allowance of sugar, tea, &cc. Nearly two hundred souls "live and move and have their being" upon that erowded "berth deck." It is well cleaneed and ventilated daily when the weather permits The reader can better imagine than I can describe "the state of affairs" within its walledin dimensions during hot weather, when two hundred men in wet clothes crowd down into it for shelter from a pelting rain.

Walking aft we leave this apartment behind and pass through the machine-room where the firemen sleep, then over the engines by a narrow causeway-like passage into the "guardroom," where the "marines" vegetate. These are a most excellent body of men, and live thus secured in an apright position, while at separate from the crew, a trusty bulwark beme time the wedges being made to fit tween the "officers" and the "men." In most between the mast and the deck, every- ships, however, they mess upon the berth deck. ike a hole is wedged out. The heads of We now pass between two oblong spartments.

the wedges are then rounded off, and have painted canvas sailed over them to prevent into several rooms of different sizes. These are boys, universally encased in dangerously tight though. The mast is also set the quarters of the "warrant officers," assistcured by heavy ropes from its upper end (head) ant engineers, 'oward officers, master's mates which other masts each one lighter than the another at wartship bulkhead extending entireone below it-are reared upon it and similarly ly across the ship, and thirty one feet abast that secured. Then these musts have each a "yard" is a found. This space which has a width of rigged across it, and to those yards the sails some forty feet, is lined on each side by five are best. The remaining two "pine trees" are state rooms, the centre part forming a "messsimilarly rigged as this one—the largest being room." This spartment is called the "wardroom" or "gun-room," and is occupied by six licutements, a sailing-master, a purser, a surgeon, a marine officer, a chaplain, a chief encentre (amidahips) the "mainmast," and the gineer, a passed assistant surgeon, and an as sistant surgeon, fourteen in all. As there are only ten rooms, however, the chief engineer and the assistant surgeons have quarters forward of the bulkhead, while one of the lieu tenants is permitted to occupy a room in the Commodore's cabin until we get to China, and that officer comes on board. Should this houseless individual then be turned out of "the secretary's office," he will in turn go below and hoist" the assistant surgeon, who in gloomy discontent will sleep in a cot, and exist about generally in spots. It is sincerely to be hoped, nowever, that this unsettled lieutenant may be allowed to retain his present delightful quartere, for two reasons. In the first place he is to be the Commodore's aid, (flag-lieutenant) and should, consequently, be near the person of his commander; and in the second place his name s-" John Smith." This thing of being "flaglieutenant" is rather fine than otherwise. I excuses one from watch, and leaves you pretty much the master of your own time-a wonder ful contract to the endless vigil I had on board of that inapprehensible phenomenon, "the Old John." The reader must congratulate me upon this "change of life." Let us now pass through the after ward-

room bulkhead by a door which we must first unlock, into the Captain's cabin. This apartment is immediately below the Commodore's cabin; is some twenty feet by thirty in size, (including state-rooms on each side,) and has round extension table in its centre. It is nicely carpeted and furnished by the Government, as is also the ward-room, but we ourselves must purchase with our own pay everything else. Beds, bed linen, table linen, erockery, everything in the shape of provisions, &c., &c. comes out of the scant pay of the naval officer. This is not generally known. Most people take it for granted that the Government pays our 'mess-bill," and I once conversed with a Congressman who also thought that our uniform was furnished us. This is a fatal mistake. It operates more strongly than anything else to paralyze the action of Congress in our behalf. Naval officers are now the poorest class of men who move in polite society. Like the impoverished master of Caleb Balderstone, we "keep up appearances" at an endless sacrifice (of ourse I ailude to the masses) of even the most ordinary comforts. The reader will probably rebuild it, and a pile of seething coals are gla- see in some future "abstract," how we "entertain the authorities" of some particular port simply because, as American officers, we have been entertained at the expense of the commu cending volume of steam and dust and whirling sity by those authorities. Now, why should to foreign attentions? But let us return to the "after-run." This space, as well as the "forward-run," is divided off into various "holds" for the stowage of water, provisions, powder, shot, &c., &c., and the apartment (called the cock-pit") contained between its ceiling and the deck (floor) of the ward-room and cabin, furnishes rooms for the stowage of bread, sails, purser's clothing, officers' provisions, &c., &c. The similar apartment contained between the ceiling of the "forward-run" and the "berth deck" is devoted to the same purpose. It has also a general store-room and an armory in addition. All of these places have to be lighted by lamps, day and night. Taus ends my descriptive comparison between a house and a ship, and now let us go down the outside ladder to the ground and take a look at her, while I add a few words more about our guns, boats, &c. We commence with our elephant-like friend, the "bow-chaser," so called, because it is chiefly used to cripple a flying enemy.

The size of this enormous engine of modern warfare is in itself something grand. The iron of the gun alone weighs sixteen thousand pounds, and its double carriage twelve thousand more. Its "solid shot" measures thirty-three inches in circumference, and weighs one hundred and sixty pounds, while its shell, when loaded, and fuseed, weighs one hundred and thirty pounds. Fifteen pounds of powder are required to project this iron globe, so pregnant with destruc tive power, and twenty-two strong men must cluster around the heavy tackles before they can point it in the right direction. No other war vessel in the world carries a gun of this

The "broadside guns" are smaller, but even they are immense. They weigh nine thousand and odd pounds, (the guns with which the "Constitution" captured the "Guerriere," weighed something over three thousand,) and throw a shell of twenty-seven inches in circumference So much for "our battery;" now we come to our boats." These are nine in number, and the six largest are in themselves capable of saving the entire crew. Two of these-called the " wheel-house boats." from the fact of their being lashed bottom up upon those houses-are manned by an officer and twenty-one men each, and have mounted in their bows-just like the bow-chaser"-a twelve pounder brass gun. that can be fired in any direction. Should we wish to use them for "coaling ship," we take out the gun, and carry ten or twelve tons in perfect safety; and were we in danger of shipwreck, they would save lives by the hundred and carry water and provisions for a week The unfortunate Central America should have had two such "wheel-house boats." Poor Hern don! I can see him now standing over his foundering ship, after saving the women and children, and longing for two such honest old boats to rescue the remaining passengers.

Our four pext largest are the 1st and 2nd cutters, the barge, and the copper bost. These all hoist up outside of the ship, the two first being "working boats," the barge for the Commodore's sole use, and the copper boat for the use of the ward-room. Of the remaining three, one is the Captain's gig, one the 1st lieutenant's. and the last the dingy. This is a very small | nature - Channing.

always wear such tight trowsers?

A BALLAD BY MACAULAY.

The Battle of Naseby, by Chadiah Bind-their-king in-chains-and-their-nobles-with-links of-iron, Sergeant in Ireton's Regiment.

Oh! wherefore come we forth in triumph from the

With your hands, and your feet, and your raiment all red

And wherefore doth your route send forth a joyou shout? And whence be the grapes of the wine-press

which ve tread? Oh, evil was the root, and bitter was the fruit, And crimson was the juice of the vintage that we

For we trampled on the throng of the haughty and the strong. Who sate in the high places and slew the saints

It was about the noon of a glorious day in June That we saw their banners dance and their

cuirasses shine. the Man of Blood essenced hair. And Astly and Sir Marmaduke, and Rupert of

Like a servant of the Lord, with his Bible and his

sword. The General role among us to form us for the fight.

When a murmuring sound broke out, and swelled Among the godless horsemen upon the tyrant's

And hark! like the roar of the billows on the

The cry of battle rises along their charging line. For God! for the Cause! for the Church! for the For Charles, King of England, and Rupert of the

The furious German comes, with his clarions and his drums His bravos of Alsatia, and pages of Whitehall;

They are bursting on your flanks. Grasp your pikes :- Close your ranks,-For Rupert never comes but to conquer or to

They are here; -- they rush on-We are brokenwe are gone-

Our left is borne before them like stubble on the blast. Oh, Lord! put forth Thy might! Oh, Lord! defend the right!

Stand back to back, in God's name, and fight it Stout Skippon hath a wound—the centre hath given ground-

Hark! Hark! What means the trampling of horsemen on our rear? Whose banner do I see, boys? 'Tis he, thank God. 'tis he, boys.

Bear up another minute. Brave Oliver is here. Their heads all stooping low, their points all in a

the dykes, Our cuirassiers have burst on the ranks of the ac-

And at a shock have senttered the forest of his Fast, fast, the gallants ride, in some safe nook to

Their coward heads predestined to rest on Temple-Bar.

and he-he turns and flies .- shame to those crue That bore to look on torture, and dare not look

Ho! comrades, scour the plain: and ere you strip the slain First give another stab to make your guests

secure : Then shake from sleeves and pockets their broad pieces and lockets. The tokens of the wanton, the plunder of the

Fools, your doublets shone with gold, and your hearts were gay and bold, When ye kissed your lily hands to your lemans to-day:

And to-morrow shall the fox, from her chambers in Lead forth her tawny cubs to howl above the

Where be your tongues that late mocked at heaven and hell and fate. And the fingers that once were so busy with your

our perfumed satin clothes, your catches and your Your stage-plays and your sonnets, your dismonds and your spades?

Down, down, forever down with the mitre and the With the Belial of the court, and the Mammon of the Pope :

There is woe in Oxford Halls ; there is wail in Durham's Stalls: The Jesuit smites his bosom: the Bishon rends his cope.

And She of the seven hills shall mourn her children's ills. And tremble when she thinks on the edge England's sword :

And the Kings of earth, in fear, shall shudder when they hear What the hand of God hath wrought for the Houses and the Word.

ORIGIN OF "APRIL FOOL."-If credit may e reposed in the Public Advertiser, for April 13th 1769, the "wrinkle" aprung from a Hebrew root. "It is said to have begun," says the print in question, "from the mistake of Noah sending the dove out of the Ark before the water had abated, on the first day of the month, among the Hebrews, which answers to our first of April. To perpetuate the memory of this deliverance, it was thought proper, whoever forgot so remarkable a circumstance, to punish them by sending them upon some sleeveless errand, similar to that ineffectual message upon which the bird was sent by the patriarch." Albany Journal, 6th.

Men are every day saying and doing, from the power of education, habit and imitation, what has no root whatever in their serious

A RAILROAD INCIDENT.

About three months since a young Parisian, travelling in Germany, took the road from Augsburg to Berlin. In the car he selected daughters, both very lovely. The two mothers put on a distraught and absent air. The conductor came to Jemand the tickets. The young man paid no attention at all, when the request was many times repeated. Roused from his reverie in presence of the ladies, the young man had recourse to a ruse, to avoid exciting ridicule. "What are you saying?" said he. " Why do you not speak French?" The conductor then explained by signs, the ticket was changed, and the young man returned to his reverie. But not to enjoy it long, for this time the young ladies aroused him. They began in full voice.

"This young man is a very handsome one," said one.

"Het. Berths," said the other, with a sort of affright

"Why, he doesn't know a word of German. We can talk freely. How do you find him ?" " Only ordinary."

"You are difficult. He has a charming figure, and distingue air." He is too pale, and, besides, you know I do

not love dark. "And you know I prefer dark to blonde. We have nothing but blonde in Germany. It is

monotonous and commonplace." "You forget that you are blonde

"Oh, for women it is different. He has pretty moustaches."

"Bertha, if your mother should hear you?" "She is busy with her talk, besides it is no burt to speak of monstaches."

"I prefer the blonde moustaches of Frede-"I understand that; Frederick is espoused

to you; but I, who am without a lover, am free to exercise my opinions, and I am free to say that this young man has beautiful eyes."

"They have no expression."

"You do not know, I am sure he has much spirit, and it is a pity he does not speak German: he would chat with us."

"Would you marry a Frenchman?"

"Why not, if he looks like this one, and was spirited, well born and amiable? But I can hardly keep from laughing. See, he doesn't mistrust what we are saying."

The young traveller was endowed with a great power of self-control, and he had preserved his absent and inattentive air all the time, and while the dialogue continued, he thought how curiously his attempt to avert a laugh, by pretending not to know German had resulted. He looked carefully at Bertha, and his resolution was taken. At a new station, the conductor came again for the tickets. Our young man, with extra elaboration and in excellent German, said:

"Ah, you want my ticket. Very well :-let Oh, yes, here it is."

The effect of the coup-de-theatre was startling. Bertha nearly fainted away, but soon recovered under the polite apologies of the young Frenchman. They were pleased with each other, and in a few weeks Bertha ratified her good opinion of the young man and her willingness to marry a Frenchman. They live at Hamburg.

O'CONNELL'S FIRST GREAT SUCCESS

Cardinal Wiseman says in his "Recollec-"A gentleman, who, though he differed ma-

terially in politics and in religion from the illustrious Daniel O'Connell, enjoyed much of his genial kindness, and greatly admired his private character, told me that he received the following account from him of his first great success at the bar. He was retained as counsel in an action between the city of W- and another party respecting a salmon-wier on the river. The corporation claimed it as belonging to them; their opponents maintained it was an open fishery. Little was known of its history further than that it was in the neighborhood of an ancient Danish colony. But it had always been known by the name of 'the laz weir,' and this formed the chief ground of legal resistance to the city's claim. Able counsel was urging it, while O'Connell, who had to reply for the city, was anxiously racking his fertile brains for a reply. But little relief came thence. 'Lax,' it was argued, meant loose; and loose was the opposite of reserved, or preserved, or guarded, or under any custody of a corporation. The point was turned every way, and put in every light, and looked brilliant and dazzling to audience, litigants, and counsel. The jury were pawing the ground, or rather shuffling their feet, in impatience for their verdict and their dinner; and the nictitating eye of the Court, which had long ceased taking notes, was blinking a drowsy assent. Nothing could be plainer A lax weir could not be a close weir (though such reasoning might not apply to corporations or constituencies;) and no weir could have borne the title of lax, if it had ever been a close one. At this critical conjuncture some one threw across the table to O'Connell a little screwed-up twist of paper, according to the wont of courts of justice. He opened, read it. and nodded grateful thanks. A change came over his countenance: the well-known O'Connell smile, half frolic, half sarcasm, played about his lips; he was quite at his case, and blandly waited the conclusion of his antagonist's speech. He rose to reply, with hardly a listener; by degrees the jury was motionless the lack-lustre eye of the Court regained its brightness; the opposing counsel stared in smazement and incredulity, and O'Connell's clients rubbed their hands in delight. What had be done? Merely repeated to the gentle men of the jury the words of the little twist of paper. 'Are you aware that in Danish lacks means solmon?' The reader may imagine with what wit and scorn the question was prepared. with what an air of triumph it was put, and by what a confident demolition of all the adver-

sary's laz argumentation it was followed.

Whether there was then at hand a Danish dietionary (a German one would have sufficed,) or the judge reserved the point, I know not; but the conjugation proved triumphant: O'Connell carried the day, was made standing counsel to were four other persons, two mammas and two the city of W-, and never after wanted a brief. But he sought in vain, after his speech, were face to face in one corner, the young for his timely succorer; no one knew who had man took the opposite, and found himself face | thrown the note; whoever it was he had disto face with the young ladies. The young man appeared, and O'Connell could never make out to whom he was indebted."

SPRING.

How awful is the thought of the wonders underground.

Of the mystic changes wrought in the silent, dark How each thing upwards tends by necessity de-

creed. And a world's support depends on the shooting of a seed !

The summer's in her ark, and this sunny-pinioned day ned to remark whether winter holds

her sway. Go back, thou dove of peace, with the myrtle on

thy wing. Say that floods and tempests cease, and the world is ripe for Spring. HORACE SMITH.

HOW BYRON KEPT HIS FAT DOWN.

Byron had not damaged his body by strong

drinks, but his terror of getting fat was so

great that he reduced his diet to the point of

absolute starvation. He was of that soft, lymphatic temperament, which it is almost impossible to keep within a moderate compass, particularly as, in his case, his lameness prevented his taking exercise. When he added to this weight, even standing was painful; so he resolved to keep down to eleven stone, or shoot himself. He said everything he swallowed was instantly converted into tallow, and deposited on his ribs. He was the only human being I ever met with who had sufficient self-restraint and resolution to resist this propeness to fatten. He did so; and at Genoa, where he was last weighed, he was ten stone and nine pounds. and looked much less. This was not from vanity about his personal appearance, but from a better motive; and as, like Justice Greedy be was always hungry, his merit was the greater. Occasionally he relaxed his vigilance, when he swelled apace. I remember one of his old friends, saying, "Byron, how well you are looking!" If he had stopped there it had been well; but when he added, "You are getting fat," Byron's brow reddened, and bis eyes flashed, "Do you call getting fat looking well," as if I were a hog?" and, turning to me, he muttered. "The beast, I can hardly keep my hands off him." The man who thus offended him was the husband of the lady addressed as "Genevra," and the original of his " Zuleika," in the Bride of Abydes. I don't think he had much appetite for his dinner that day, or for many days, and never forgave the man who, so far from wishing to offend, intended to pay him a compliment. Byron said he tried all out adding to his bulk. "I swelled." he said. "at one time, to fourteen stone, so I clapped the muzzle on my jaws, and, like the hibernated animals, consumed my own fat." He would exist on biscuits and soda-water for days together; then, to allay the eternal hunger gnawing at his vitals, he would make up a horrid mess of cold potatoes, rice, fish, or greens, deluged in vinegar, and gobble it up like a famished dog. On either of these unsavory dishes, with a biscuit and a glass or two of Rhine wine, he cared not how sour, he called feasting sumptuously. Upon my observing he might as well have fresh fish or vegetables, instead of stale, he laughed, and anwered, "I have an advantage over you; I have no palate. One thing is as good as another to me." thing," I said, "disagrees with the natural man. He fasts and gorges; his brains don't bother him : but if you wish to live ?" "Who wants to live?" he replied. "Not I. The Byrons are a short-lived race on both sides, father and mother. Longevity is hereditary; I am nearly at the end of my tether. I don't care for death a d-: it is her sting! I can't bear pain." By starving his body, Byron kept his braius clear. No man had brighter eyes or a clearer voice; and his resolute bearing and prompt replies, when excited, gave to his body a muscular power that imposed on strangers. I never doubted, for he was indifferent to life. and prouder than Lucifer, that, if he had drawn his sword in Greece, or elsewhere, he would have thrown away the scabbard .-Trelawney's Recollections of the Last Days of

INVENTION OF BALLOONS.-The admirers of crinoline will be proud to learn that the invention of balloons is owing to a similar contrivance. The French give a curious anecdote of a simple occurrence which led the inventor of such machines-Montgolfier-to turn his attention to the subject. It is to this effect: A washerwoman of the Rue aux Juifs, in the Marais, placed a petticoat on a basket-work frame, over a stove, to dry. In order to concentrate all the heat, and to prevent its escaping at the top, she drew the strings closely together which are used to tie it round the waist By degrees, the stuff dried, became lighter, and the stove continuing to heat and rarify the air concentrated under the frame-work, the petticoat began to move, and at last rose in the air. The washerwoman was so astonished that she ran out to call her neighbors; and they, seeing it suspended in the air, were amazed. One in dividual, however, a simple paper-maker from Annonay, named Montgolfier, as much astonished but more sensible than the others, returned home, and without loss of time, studied the work of Priestly, on different kinds of atmospheres. The result was the discovery of the first balloon, called Montgolfier's, of which he was the inventor. As the nautilus probably gave the idea of a sailing vessel, so also do very simple causes often produce great and unexpocted results .- Chambre's " Recallections"

Shelley and Byron, (published by Ticknor &

Fields, Boston.)

Knownabon by suffering entereth. And Life is perfected by Death.

-Mrs. Browning

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. MAY 1, 1858.

YOU KISSED ME.

IWs see it stated that the following rather actraagant poem, is by Miss Josie S. Hunt, of Clare-nent, N. H., and originally appeared in the Cruader of Freedom :-]

fou kissed me! My head had drooped low on your breast, Fith a feeling of shelter and infinite rest;

Thile the holy emotion my tongue dared n lushed up, like a flame, from my heart to my

our arms held me fast-Oh! your arms were so bold.

eart beat against heart in their passionate hold; our glances seemed drawing my soul through my s the sun draws the mist from the sea

ad your lips clung to mine, till I prayed in my bliss

skies:

on kissed me! My heart and my breath and my delirious joy for the moment stood still ;

ife had for me then no temptations-no charms o vista of pleasure outside of your arms; nd were I this instant an angel, possessed f the glory and peace that are given the bleet, would fling my white robes unrepiningly down, nd tear from my forehead its beautiful crown, c neetle once more in the haven of rest, ith your lips upon mine, and my head on your

ou kissed me! My soul in a blise so divine, celed and swooned like a foolish man drunken

nd I thought 'twere delicious to die then, it death

ould come while my mouth was yet moist with your breath : twere delicious to die, if my heart might grow

cold hile your arms wrapt me round in that passional

nd these are the questions I ask day and night: fust my life taste but once such exquisite delight?

fould you care if your breast were my shelter a then? nd if you were here, would you kiss me again?

RELIGIO CHRISTI.

RITTER FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

intered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1838, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of

My little stock of money expended, and no tuation obtained, I had no resource save one; at was to sell my clothing. This I had to do or about one-fourth of the value. That amount gain gone, and still no situation obtained. I egan to inquire of myself whether it would not a good thing to learn to work. What, I said, there to prevent me from becoming as apt physical labor as others? Many men, far maller and weaker than I am, earn good wages it; why not I? Another thing-it appears ave a character, and be just this and just that; hereas, if I could work at some of these comon occupations, I should be able to regard verybody's opinion about me, their "characers," with contempt. I should be thoroughly nit of all this tyranny of opinion. All that ould be required of me would be to do the ork; and, so far as I am concerned, the cash reed on for it would be quite satisfactory syment; I think I could do without their good pinion. Besides, there is so much more of rdinary labor to be got at. As a clerk, once at of a situation, I may be out for mouths; as laboring hand, if one job ended at night, no atter how, I could get another in the morning. o I not see it so in the case of others ? These ensiderations sufficed; but chiefly that one hich had respect to the independence of the rdinary laborer's life in Sydney. In America, y a most excellent custom, young men both arn to work and become scholars; whereas, Britain and its colonies, those of North Ameca alone excepted, physical labor is looked by the educated class as degrading. I had e feeling myself, up to this period; and yet ld conversely in principle. I had met with story in one of my reading books in my earlit schooldays, of a nobleman who had had his ns trained to trades; and how, by-and-bye, ey having, through some political change, lost ir fortunes, those trades enabled them to intain themselves and their families in plenty comfort, whereas, but for those trades, all ir subsequent lives, and those of their wives their children, must have been calamitous miserable. The idea, therefore, took imdiste root in this friendly soil. And the adse feeling instantly gave way before the re strenuous one of exultation at the proet of being independent, and setting the annous opinions of others at defiance. Meane, I overlooked entire'y all the disadvanand verations of the new mode of life. I not then discovered one of the most indisable facts of human existence in this world hat about an equal amount of trouble aptains to each station; that Providence, ts process of cultivating the strength, the ence, the faith, the fortitude of wan, has ely ordained that no order of persons, no on, no circumstances, shall be without its uliar and sufficient burden; and that no one secape his task in one form or other .es, indeed, it be at those set sessons known

resolve formed. I was not dilatory in uting it. Often throughout the day a +kiff, g as a ferry boat, was wont to shoot across ile of water separating Sydney from what for many miles back, the woods, I was my way. Almost my last shilling was if missed for a few minutes: no more smile

by God, and by Him only ordained, when

ecial purpose a sort of holiday is given;

for a time the moral agent is made to find

and enjoyment so consistent, that his

e being harmonizes, as it were, into a to-

of sentiment, and consolidates into a more

need form of definite character.

nately, in my hurry to work out my plan, I overlooked the importance of asking which was the best road to take. I took the most unfrequented one, withich led away over a very barren, baoly-timbered track. For miles only low ecrub and dwarf trees covered the face of the

At length toward night I reached one of the regular Australian bush huts. I came suddenly to a bold fall of the ground; in the valley, wound along a narrow but deep line of water, already obscure with the shadows of evening; by its side stood the but. Some men were loading a boat with wood for sale at Sydney. To them I made my way. To them, after some conversation, I told my project. They seemed, however, not inclined to treat it with any seriousness; but laughed at it. One of them remarked that my hands did not look as if I knew much about hard work; another said that neither if I tried it would I find it a thing worth knowing much about; a third insisted that I was "only poking fun" at them. The three were all there were. At length I succeeded in convincing them that I was in earnest; and one of them, who I found was the "boss," or in the phrase of the colony, the master, said I must stay with him that night, and if I chose, try in the morning what I could do at the cross-cut This man was, as I afterwards learned, one

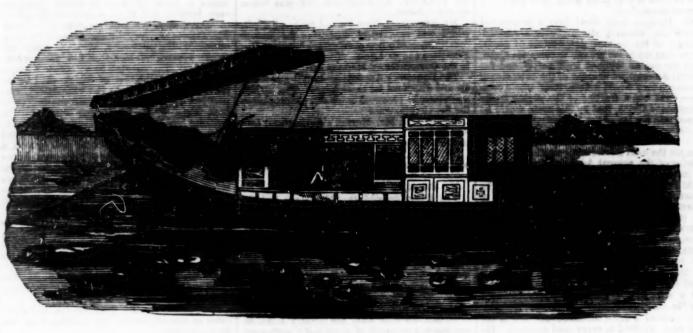
of the most extraordinary of workers. He was certainly two fifths of his own height (which could have been but little beyond five feet) across the shoulders. The water beside which he was living was almost at the head of the cone that runs out from the harbor at Sydney: and following the detour of the channel must be, I think, eleven or twelve miles from the Market Wharf where te unloaded his wood. Yet every tide did he make a trip, pulling long. heavy bars with three tons of wood in the boat, beside loading and unloading :- two trips up and down, or to strike an average, about fortysix miles; and that, not all at once; but just going day and night, as the tides served. When he got home he usually set to work chopping till he wanted to load, and when loaded started again. Thus he kept on day and night for weeks together. He used to sleep, I suppose, as be went; ten minutes here and ten minutes there, just as he could not help it. But to bed he certainly never went for days and nights together His strength was just such as might be ima gined to belong to such a man : if his bost got aground he would go and put his hand under the nose of it, and give himself a jerk upward, and away would go the boat like a child's toy into deep water; a single touch of his hand checking its penderous impetus again when it was far enough, with no more show of exertion than if he were lifting a feather.

Free quarters in the bush is the everywhere prevalent law in Australia. For the first time during many weeks, after a wholesome supper, lay down to sleep amidst neither noise nor music worse than the noise. My host had gone off with his perpetual boat. I woke not

By the time breakfast was ready, he was back from Sydney. He came in quite composed, unharrassed, and good-humored. After the where he had a man at work riving palings .-Here a cross-cut was produced, and I made my first attempt in the woods. I found no difficulty in learning the movement; and I had spirit enough to sustain me under the toil, severe as such toil is, when first he commences. to one entirely unhabituated to it But there was one trouble I found it required all my resolution to undergo without flinching-my hands soon became full of blisters, and before night the blood was squeezing out from between my flugers. An appetite such as I had never indulged the most distant hope of possessing, was s somewhat more agreeable addendum to the day's acquirements. The finest of beefsteaks, the resular bush "damper" baked in the ashes. tes strong as brandy and sweet as syrup, were the meal :- one always to be met with in the

I recollect as perfectly as if it were not minute since, my train of thought that evening after I lay down to rest. Nearly forty years have passed, yet I recall it all with the vividness of present consciousness. It would seem that the most famous attribute of the soul is not appreciated by us when acting in the most extraordinary of its uses. Is not all the greatness of the soul left untold till we add that we can unshackle ourselves from the laws of time and space, so that at our command the distant shall be here, and the long-past be with us again? What a voucher for its immortality! Where is there a man of scientific training but will see, that the thing which can thus bound forth beyond the laws of time and space, can by no means be a thing of time and space itself; -can never die with the dying, corporal frame its servitor, which hath no power whatsoever to go back even so little as one millionth part of a moment into the past; or to be even so little as one millionth part of a hair's breadth away

How many a long past day returned that night, and produced anew its consciousness and its sensations. I had said to myself, I know net from what motive, that I would trace back my life from that hour through all its varying scenes. First recurred the infernal spectacles of my last place of abode: then the old miller and his counsels; and the question, whether I had not realized his foreboding, and done immeasurably worse than I needed; and at what instance !- that of vagrant impulse. Then repassed before me the solitary stockman and his quiet hut, and the scenes and silence of the ancient wood clad wilderness I had attempted to pierce:-the farm, the court-house, the forlorn night of travel, and the flight from Sydney: the evil days and nights preceding it; the factory, the mill, the voyage, the peril in the Downs, the escape from the military; and the belpless, fast-failing girl, perhaps at that very instant drawing toward the close of a long, long, sleepless, weary night on her narrow pallet in the dim-lighted, death-guarded ward of some led North Shore; and from almost the water's | consumption hospital :- no more gathering of cowslips and violets in her father's fields, and were full of the buts of persons getting out skipping home at set of sun to her mother like r of every description; hewers, we p-saw- a thing new dropped from heaven; no more splitters, &c. To these I determined to being sought for all over the house and grounds



CHINESE PLEASURE-BOAT.

more heart's delight in the bonnet: no more trust in the graceful shawl :- but only the bitter potion, the exhausting cough, the pain-racked side, the sighing, sobbing heart; the deathrattle at some fellow sufferers couch not far away along through the dreary watches of the night, for the ear; and for the eye, soon after dawn of day, a long, stiff shape, in a white sheet, hauled off by the corners between two cadaverous dead-house men, unwholesome churls, from whose infamous touch dying womanhood would imagine her very corpse to start and struggle with shricks and shame and dismay. Whilst here was I, at all events, on the threshold of a new life, which, whatever it than I had ever lived before. If I breathed not regards the material works of His hands when brought into competition with the soul? What a priceless thing must the soul be, when in his path to save it, beauty's own painter dashes

own ineffable imaginings. But I saw not this then; and choking with the impotent vexation of my own unwisdom, I pursued my revision of the past; my long, unworthy career in London; its shameful commencement; my abandonment of home and friends: and the disappearance of the bright. pure star of love undefiled, behind the storm clouds of the lower tempest-swept sphere, where my spirit had chosen its home-my mother's early grave, our last hour's pleasant chat suddenly broken up by the mortal seizure, which left no time for even a parting kiss, or the short word "Farewell;" and back-backback to the days dissly and yet more dimly discerned, when I could see myself the veriest of youngsters playing among the childishest toys

It was thus, that ere I slept I ended that evening's rumination. What an extraordinary change; what vicissitudes! It would be vain to try to imagine where all this will end. Mean. time I cannot write home; I cannot tell them how things are going with me; and henceforth I will not be so cowardly as to utter a lie. I'll ask from society only what of its own selfish inclination it will be sure to grant-some hard work that it wants done so badly that for its own sake it will be glad to get me to do it. I'll fight my way up to independence by labor. I'll defy man. I'll defy everything.

In comment on this I have to say, that nevertheless, when a sufficient temptation appeared, I did submit to the cowardice of lying though from this period I no sooner told a lie, than I put it out of my thoughts; would not think of it; hated myself. And further, as to this aversion to everything like control and interference with my free-agency, I fear it had got to the full extent of actual monomania positi | | mental disease; and I have no doubt it was in a great degree consequential to that intense longing for liberty, which accompanied the too great restraint of my earlier years. But there was one good characteristic of what was now going on within me. I had begun to reflect, determine, will, and act connectively. Still it was but a beginning; and the progress forward was so alow, that up to this day I am no adept in fitting action to the demands of the time and the care.

In the morning I proceeded with my new task: and so continued to do for an entire week. The blisters were almost gone. I felt that I should not fail for want of anything in myself. But here I met with disappointment in a form I had never auticipated. The man I worked with told me I had done as well as could be expected from one hitserte only accustomed to read work; but that after all, it made his work go so slowly that he had not done anything like his full complement that week. Consequently, he must have another mate. Feeling the impropriety of attempting to alter his resolve. I took for my share of the earnings what was left after he was fully satisout to pay for my ferriage. Unfortu- and wonder at the dainty beauty of the frame fied, and once more bent my course toward

in which she found herself tabernacled; no Sydney. I cannot say I felt very much vexed AN OLD MAID'S RETROSPECTIONS. at the event: for I felt as if a little respite from such a drilling in that hot climate had become almost necessary. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE PRESS IN ANCIENT ROME.

Under this somewhat paradoxical heading, the Ausland, one of the most prominent periodicals of Germany, publishes some notices which throw quite an unexpected light on several peculiar features of Roman life hitherto not sufficiently pointed out by the most asgacious writers on Roman antiquity. The matter is interesting enough, showing as it does that only That first love-gift, see, here it is-Oh, what a as late as in the nineteenth century modern might be in outward seeming, was fully felt by civilization bas, by the aid of steam and electhe inner man to be a nobler and a stronger one tricity, distanced in no great degree Roman civilization. The writer in the Ausland starts s sigh over the doomed, reader, it was because with the statement that in the time from Cicero my emotion had too little of piety in it to be so up to Marcus Aurelius, scarcely less has been spoken; was too fu'l of impious rebellion written and read than in our days. For this against the wisdom of heaven. Why was that great extent of knowledge he accounts by some I envied her that happiness, and oh, my heart beat delicate piece of hving statuary, so new from peculiar domestic institutions of Rome, not to the hand of the glorious and mysterious Form- be met with in the later periods of European giver, to be marred and shattered thus ?-wh lst history. Certainly there was no copyright in the common and precouth, the reckless, the Rome in the messing of modern law, but copyuseless, the stubborn, crinking, without being right existed as a matter of fact. Drawing off driven to it like her by shame, the victim not of a single copy of a book would have proved far others' worthlessness, but of my own-why was more expensive to an individual than it did to I so favored, whilst she sank lost in such an the publisher carrying on his trade on a large atrocious gulf? Alas !- such was only too scale. Hence the multiplying of manuscripts surely the critique of finite folly on the work of was not performed by transcribing singly, but the Infinite in power and wisdom. Might not by simultaneously dietating to a large number all that anguish be the separating of the gold of copyists. These copyiets were slaves, and from the dross by a fiercer fire than my less their labor was so exceedingly cheap as to susterling nature could have endured? And is persede in many respects the work of machines. not the finding joy in having escaped beyond In extensive publishing establishments there the sphere of a sin already found burdensome, was often dictation to several hundred slaves at the first budding of a repentance which pro- once. This circumstance may, at the same mises good fruits? If so let us hope there is time, account for the very numerous mistakes another Magdalene in heaven. But how con- in manuscripts of those times, which originated spicuous to us do such things make the con- not so much in the similarity of grammatical tempt with which that mysterious Form-giver forms, but of association. There is one other point to be considered. The kind of letters used in books were, as regards shortness and couciseness, equally proportioned to common current hand, as are the modern types to usual down and tramples into the foulest places his handwriting. Very numerous short hand abbreviations sought in the public schools were employed, by dint of which copyists by profession obtained almost an incredible degree of dispatch and celerity. Martial tells us that the second book of his epigrams, which numbers ome 650 verses, did not cost more than about one hour to the copyist. Should it be supposed that there were simultaneously dictated to but 300 copyists, more than 1,500 copies of that book could have been easily obtained in one day, which proves to be more than the printing press could afford but a century ago. True, the rapidity of book manufacturing was productive of great incorrectness, but slave labor teins so exceedingly cheap, it greatly lowered the prices of literary productions. Martial's Xenia, which, if liberally printed, will fill two printsbeets, and if compressedly printed, but one sheet, would then cost twentyfive cents. Of this Martial grievously complains; he thinks the bookseller could easily afford to sell the pamphlet at half this price, still doing a profitable business, and giving thereby his work a larger circulation. From some remarks of Martial, it may be gathered with certainty that authors received their regular fees from publishers. Wealthy statesmen, like Cicero, did not, as in our time, come in for remuneration of their literary lucubrations. Authors of fame were constantly bored for manuscripts. The passion for novelties was as buoyant as in modern time. This caused the bulk of literature to increase at a very rapid rate, and the satirists of the day were rich in ommenting on the mania for writing and reading, and it is mentioned by them that the cheese-mongers were not the least emong the customers of the publishers. The bookstores and public libraries connected with readingrooms were the rallying points and rendezvous of the literati. From Publius Victorinus we learn that during the second and third century after Christ, there were in Rome alone, twentynine public libraries, many of which, as to the number of books, equalled the celebrated Alexandrian Library, which is supposed to have contained 700,000 volumes. From this, the extent of literature and want for reading may be easily concluded. In the writings of the

> twenty to thirty thousand volumes. BUTTERING CATS' FEET .- Upon a recent occasion, on bringing a full-grown cat home, I desired my servant to take every precaution to prevent puss from attempting to return to her old domicite. This my servant informed me could be effected by buttering the cat's feet !-Accordingly, pussy's feet were smeared with butter; and being kindly treated, she never strayed away .- Notes and Queries.

architect Vitravius, we see it stated that every

Roman possessed of moderate means, had his

separate library room in his house, and that a

great many private libraries contained from

A man who accustoms himself never to be pleased, is very fortunate—as he can never be in want of subjects for his displeasure .-

BY RUTH BUCK.

They look like visions now, but then, how real were

they to me! see my girlhood full of hope, my lover true and

In fancy still I hear his vow, as a pledge of truth he gave. It was a ring : he smiling said : " Twill serve to

guard the space Upon thy finger, till I put another in its place." slender band

Though tethered by a golden chain to this poor withered hand.

And it was in that girlish time when I perchance

might see youthful mother's glance of pride at the babe upon her knee,

wild That I might one day be the matron mother of Ais

Twas woman's nature in me spoke; but scarcely had the thought

Been formed, ere maiden pride and shame mingled color brought was the guiltless blush, for though these hopes

of mine might seem near fulfillment then, alas, they proved indeed a dream.

Too poor to wed, my lover true, left his own native strand, Thinking to win a home for me in a far distant

Years passed: he wrote that silver threads were mingling with his hair.

They were in mine-those fruits from seed sown by the hand of Care. Now, whiter than the snow-clad hill, or foam that

crests the wave, Are my thin locks; his weary head foreign grave.

Ay, maidens, you may sigh; God grant that happier be your lot; me, no power could make me wish this truelove dream forgot.

But after all my pains, my fears, my visions of the One ever-present hope of mine will be fulfilled at

And I am happy, for I know my bridal draweth

In every dream by night and day I hear again his

fancy that he beckons me, and calls me That, when my eyes to earth are closed, my truly-

loved will be The first by the Eternal sent to meet and welcome me. -Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

THE CIRCASSIAN WIVES -The Circassians lo not rigidly seclude their women in the harem. Tee females go about in their villages and fields with unrestrained freedom. It is peculiar feature in their manners, however, that married persons seldom see each other in the course of the day. They have a feeling that the babit of constant intercourse would be effeminste, and unfavorable to the continuance of that mutual affection which they think is preserved in stronger odor by a systematic separation during the working hours of the day. So much is this the case, that the woman who does not conceal herself from a stranger, will instantly hasten to her own spartment to hide from her husband, if she happen to see him returning home before the usual hour of meeting. Perhaps it is coquetry, on her part, to cherish the romance of her antenuplial dreams. Nor can it be denied that those of our firesides are generally the most prolific of delicious repose, from which the husband is detained by professional duties during the hours that intervene between the morning and evening meals. A similar custom existed among the Lacedmonians; and Lycurgus, with a view to chase away all effeminacy from his community, thought fit even to enforce the prac-

SHELLEY AND SUICIDE.-Shelley writes to Trelawney as follows :-

"You, of course, enter into society at Legorn: should you meet with any scientific peron capable of preparing the prussic acid, or essential oil of bitter almonds, I should regard it as a great kindness if you could procure me a small quantity. It requires the greatest caution in preparation, and ought to be highly concentrated; I would give any price for this medicine; you remember we talked of it the other night, and we both expressed a wish to possess it; my wish was serious, and sprung from the desire of avoiding needless suffering. I need not tell you I have no intention of suicide at present, but I confess it would be a comfort to me to hold in my possession that golden key to the chamber of perpetual rest. The prussic acid is used in medicine in infinitely minute doses; but that preparation is weak, and has not the concentration necessary to medicine all ills infallibly. A single drop, even less, is a dose, and it acts by paralysis."

each and all. May chars enjoy them as I have done, and still do, and they will forgive me for writing so dull an article in praise of "the bright, bright flowers."

AUNT ALICE.

FLOWERS.

"Oh, they look upward in every place, In this beautiful world of ours, And dear as the smile on an old friend's face, Is the smile of the bright, bright flowers."

Who does not love them, the dear fami iar bude and blossoms ! Not only the rare and costly exotics of the greenhouse, but the wild lowers in wood and field, and the hardy comnon plants growing in every cottage garden. If I must choose between them, give me the dear old home flowers, so well known to us all, the seeds of which are banded down from generation to generation, like Mother Goose's Melodies, for the benefit of children-and of their

Who can feel duil or despondent while looking upon a border of the lovely little " Johnny-Jump-Ups ?" They seem to shake their merry little heads at all care and grief, and we must smile from sympathy.

The perfume from a bed of "Evening Beautice" ever brings to mind the many happy sunset hours spent in our dear old garden, long, long ago. Many a gay plume have I formed of their variegated blossoms, by stringing them upon stems of grass; first one red, then white. then speckled, and so on, until it was fit for the cap of an officer.

Did you never set up a shoe store i , the garden, of a summer evening, and fill your tiny shelves with most bewitching little slippers, ruthlessly torn from the stalk of the gay but scentless 'Lady's Slipper ?" Well, I have, and each well matched pair would bring me in at least one round clover-leaf; the only coin taken at

our frail counters. The gaudy Hollyhock has yielded many a cheese for cosy little make believe teas, all set out on a low seat in the summer-house, with a napkin for a tablecloth, a large brown acorn doing duty as a teapot, spout and handle being formed of brown straws; sugar dish, creampot, cups and saucers, all a beautiful match.-The said cheese, being the only thing catable. was greatly valued, and many a tall stalk had

to be stripped of its gay burden to supply the

damand. The humble Dandelion was always a great treasure; first its star-shaped blossom shone out upon us in the old meadow, where we were sent to gather greens in the early spring morning. And when, a few weeks later, its head had turned gray, we delighted in blowing away the "old witches," as we then called them .-How we drew in our breath for a long blow! so much depended upon it, for just so many puffs as it took to dislodge the last piece of down, just so many years must it be ere we would marry, and we were some half-dozen years old! The long, tube-like stems were made into beautiful flaxen ringlets, by splitting them with our tongues, and then drawing them slowly between our lips. We considered these quite ornamental when placed above our own dark locks, and felt much injured when requested to leave them at the door.

Bless the sweet faces of the wild Blue Violets! their familiar faces still peep at us as we pass, and we feel like begging their pardon for ng so many of th but it was such fun to wring their necks, and see who could pull off the most heads, or rather we caused them to pull off each other's heads, by hooking their crooked necks together, and by giving a sudden jerk, one must come off. We

will do so no more. What child has not wondered why the Morning-Glories did not open the night before ! How often we resolved to get up "ever so early" and see them opening, and how disappointed to find them all wide awake and staring at us with their round, blue eyes, even before the sun himself had risen. We raight watch them as closely as we would all day, and we could not see them moving, and yet by poon they were all closed, and then we snapped them against our foreheads. Well do we remember the sting of the bee, who had tarried too long at the cup, and

thus became a prisoner within. All these are pleasant memories: for time deadens the sting but leaves the joys of childhood still fresh as the flowers that still bloom

Fennel and Toyme have a Sabbath smell about them. What quantities we used to carry to church with us, and exchange it for Pinks and Spearmint with the children in the next pew. When these were all devoured, how rappidly we turned over the leaves of our mother's hymn-book to eat the rose leaves purposely placed there for that purpose, the evening before.

Children, like mice, must be nibbling, and for that very reason we always detested Oldman and Bachelors-Buttons; we never took them to church.

Charming wreaths-pink, white and blueormed of the Larkspur, marked our places in the Bible; and how often were we engaged in comparing wreaths, when we should have been looking over our Sabbath school lessons. One poor, dry, withered wreath I still keep in my old Sabbath school Bible; and I often look at t, as my children form fresh ones. They little dream of the value I set upon ray faded wreath; but they will perhaps understand at twenty years from now. Let them enjoy the " bright. bright flowers," the "sere and yellow leaf" comes soon enough.

The heavy headed Poppy nods lazily in many garden. Let it remain there, for if plucked from the storm its leaves soon fall, if allowed to ripen in the sun, the children will be sure to find, in place of the flower, a fine, strong " pepper-box" filled with tiny seeds. They will find use for it-let children alone for that.

Of all the Rose family, give me the comp old-fashioned hundred leafed rose. What child does not love it best, from the first small bud. to the red seed cap still clinging to the brown bushes when the leaves are all gone? Many a bright necklace has been strung from them inmid-winter by busy little urchins who scarcely koow how to wait for spring-time and tee " bright, bright flowers."

The Marigold, the Lady in the Green, Ragged Sailors, Painted Ladies, and many others, deserve notice as members of the famile of old-fashioned garden flowers; but a volume might be filled, did we go into the merits of each and all. Bless each well-remembered

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, MAY 1, 1858.

CONGRESSIONAL. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL POSTPONED DEPEAT OF THE POLICE BILL

KANSAS AGAIN.

BENATE.

On the 17th. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, made an earnest endeavor to take up the Deficiency

Appropriation Bill
Mr. Trumbull said that the belief exists that much of this deficiency arises from contracts having been entered into without the sanction of law, and from a usurpation on the part of the Government in quartering an army in Kansas, and sending another to winter in the

Finally, the bill was made the special order for Monday, at half-past 12 o'clock.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, previously moved to amend by edding an additional section, that no contract be heoceforth entered.

into by any officer of the Government, excep under law, or under an appropriation adequate for its fulfillment. The act of May 1st, 1820 so provides, except in the Quartermaster's De partment, and Mr. Hale's amendment is intend d to cover that omission.

The Pacific Railroad Bill was taken up.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, considered obvious that Congress cannot agree on any route: with diminished treasury loans and pro-spective expenses, he could not believe that Senators imagine they can pass the bill. He would therefore move as a test vote, that the further consideration of the bill be postponed

Mr. Gwin said that he would consider such a vote as an indication that the Administration does not intend to give any aid to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, and as a violation of

all the pledges of 1856.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, said that the spirit of sectionalism was so strong that there is no hope of a route offering justice to the South; as would therefore vote for the motion to post-

Mr. Houston, of Texas, moved that the eastern terminus be in Arkansas, opposite Mem-phis. He spoke in favor of the El Paso route. Mr. Broderick, of California, reminded the Administration opponents of the bill that the vote of California was given to Mr. Buchanan on the faith of a Pacific Railroad. As to the exter me southern route, we might as well have a railroad to the moon, inasmuch as it would cost equal to carry it from the South of Cali-

fornia to South Francisco. Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, was in favor of the construction of the railroad, and believed it was constitutional to make such a contract. The Go erament now pays a million and three hundred thousand dollars annually for carrying the mails from the Atlantic to the Pacific before thirty years it will have expended at the present rates, fifty millions of dollars; while he railroad will cost only twenty-five millions, which is the most economical the Senate and

the country can adopt. Mr. Iverson then explained his plan, which had been voted down. It was a compromise line, the Big Sioux being on a parallel with Chicago, the middle of the line being within the reach of St. Lovis, and the southern line crossing the Rio Grande, somewhere at Albu que, and might connect with the Texas querque, and might connect with all the lines; thus giving a connection with all the railread systems of the country. But as the numerical etrength of the North offered but a slight chance of justice to the Southern interest. he would vote for the postponement of the bill

until December. Mr. Green, of Missouri, did not like to hear the issue raised on this question of North and South, for the resson that if the road be built South, for the reason that if the road be built of it falling into snarchy; and whereas, the at all, it will be for the benefit of ail. He beUnited States, on account of their continental lie ed in justice though the heavens fall. We can have but one road, hence the central route offers, most nearly, equal justice to the North and the South. The course of the trunk line is comparatively unimportant to the public in terests, but the location of the termini is impor tant. This bill locates the western terminus at San Francisco, but leaves a floating margin for the eastern terminus. The reason that no east-ern terminus is named is because by naming any particular terminus we would lose votes and hexard the loss of the bill. While he wished to co-operate in the great work of connec tion with the Pacific, he could not do it with this suppression, which was virtually a fraud. If we designate San Francisco as the western terminus we should also designate the eastern or specify neither.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said that the sentiment of the State of Massachusetts ap proaches unanimity in favor of the Pacific Rail road, and he would say she had nothing of that sectional feeling that had been represented. The people of Massachusetts are a commercial and manufacturing people, and in favor of the best route, North or South; for, whichever way, it will most benefit them. But he would vote to postpone the bill for the reason that we have nothing yet to act understandingly upon. There is a diversity of opinion in the country. The work is a stupendous undertaking, every dollar spent thereon will be sunk, and it will not pay for running But such a road binds the country together, hence we can afford to sink the money in it. Ra lroads are necessities, out the capital expended therein does not remunerate. Nine hundred millions have been invested in railroads, and to-day they are only worth three aundred and fifty millions, yet they have tr-creased the wealth of the country hundreds of millions. The treasury is, however, in no condition to undertake this or any other great national work. We are nastening on with expen ditures greater than at any period of our history. Our duty is therefore to husband the resources of the country. We are hardly out of a great crisis. The commerce and manu-factures are depressed, and there is no capital to invest. He did not believe either the corthern or southern capitalist would be induced to invest, hence the organization of a company will pass into the hards of bankrupt hacks, both commercial and political-irrespon-sible part es without character, who will down whole concern. When the Government and the people are out of debt, we may then find responsible capitalists to undertake the work, apprecisting the magnitude of the enter-

Mr. Douglas had witnessed with deep regret the indications of a defeat of the Pacific Railroad this session. All the Presidential candidates were pledged to it. It was almost the only question in the last campaign on which there was universal unanimity. It is strange that a measure so long before the country should be made the subject of such disagreement. If tte bill is not the best that can be made, let be modified, let all unite in the great object of connecting the Mississippi Val'ey with the Pa-cific. The committee cave already given the bill the most careful consideration, and it is the best bill ever offered on the subject. The bill is fair in its location. It fixes the termini and leaves the selection of the route to capitalists, who have to put their money in it for weal or woe. San Francisco is the great centre of the Pacific commerce, and no system is complete unless it resource there. Hence it was made the terminus. As to the other terminus it is essential that it should be connected with the navigable waters of the Mississippi. El Paso is a thousand miles in the interior, requiring a railroad to reach it. He had no objection to Mr. Iverson's route, but by definitely fixing any point it would divide the friends of the measure. For a northern and southern route, his opinion was for Mr Stevens's northern and the Alberquerque southern route. But if there be one road as public interest indicates, that shall be as year the seast and centre of the reputlic as poralt le. It is a great national measure—the greatest now before the country, and the country Las

Mr. Douglas here went into a lengthered Mr. Douglas here went into a lengthered disquisition, showing the probable traffic advantages of the various descriptions of goods, saying that while we are all anxious for Cuba, when she can be obtained legitimately, and for Central America, on account of the extension of commerce they would induce, their whole commerce was but a fraction of the mighty traffic of India and China, that by this routs would be poured into the lap of the Mississippi. The vote to postpone the bill till December, he regarded as a test, whether the subject shall be kept open till the next Presidential election. He was in favor of the arcsent Administrative redeem. open till the next Presidential election. He was in favor of the present Administration redeeming its pledges and have the next, which ever it might be, to redeem its own. In conclusion, he regarded the present as an ampicious time to undertake the work. The country is through the crisis, and a political stagnation offers a favorable opportunity to unite to carry it through. The North must lean a little, and the South, also, to meet half way and have it done. The road would cause no immediate drain on the treasury; the whole amount would not equal this little Mormon war; while, if there was a war with a European power, it would save the coat twenty times. Moreover, the principle involved is quite constitutional, and is the ciple involved is quite constitutional, and is the same as is involved in every mail contract. He regarded it as a wise measure, dictated by every consideration of policy, and as a peace measure for preventing war, besides being economical in the postal service. He hoped it would not be

postponed.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn., was in favor of the road in the eatholic spirit, for the good of all the Union. Yet, he thought, the proposed route was a departure from a medium line. He suggested St. Louis as a terminus.

Mr. King, of New York, wished his vote no to be misunderstood. He is in favor of the road, but objects to the large gratuities of public lands, which had better be devoted to home steads.

The motion of Mr. Benjamin, to postpone til December, was carried—yeas 25, nays 22. Tae nays were as follows: Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Doolittle, Douglas, Fitch, Foot, Green, Gwin. Henderson, Kennedy, Kieg, Polk, Pugh, Seward, Simmons Stuart, Trumbull, and Wright.

Absent.—Messrs. Bates, Cameron, Critten len, Durkee, Foster, Hamlin, Harlan, Mallory Reid, Sumner, Thompson, of Kentucky, Toombe Yulee. Adjourned.

On the 20th, Mr. Houston, of Texas, spoke in favor of a Protectorate over Mexico. pointing out the difference between the Northern and Southern States of the Union, he went on to defice his plan, and show the benefits that would accrue both to the Union and to Mexico The Protectorate, he said, must be self-support ing, the protected pay the expense, which they could do by assigning her revenue for ten years Our Gulf Squadron is sufficient to protect he commerce, and 5,000 reliable troops, judiciously posted, would preserve internal order. Mr. H explained the circumstances under which Mexico funded her debt of \$35,000,000, which i mostly owing to British creditors. All that Great Britain can reasonably expect, in the event of a Protectorate, is, that we shall see that portion of the Customs set apart towards the debt and the dividends faithfully appropria ted to the purpose.

Mr. Houston paid a feeling tribute to the me mory of his former companions in the Senate now all passed away.

Mr. Houston spoke more largely of the State Rights of Texas, than of the Protectorate, re specting which he said that it might be like that of the Ionian Islands, or in a new form, but without exercising any mere authority than was necessary. The resolution says-Whereas, every attempt of Mexico to regulate her inter nal affairs results in failure, and there is danger ted by Spain, or permit her to pass into the hands of any foreign power; therefore, resolved, that a special committee of seven be appointed to inquire whether it be necessary or expedient to establish a Protectorate.

The resolution was laid over to be printed. The Deficiency Appropriation Bill was then

The discussion of the bill occupied the re mainder of the day.

Mr. Hale's amendment, to add a section that o contract shall be henceforth entered into by

any officer of the Government, except unde law, or under an appropriation adequate for its fulfillment, was put and lost-yeas 21,

Yeas-Messrs. Broderick, Cameron, Chandler

Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Johnson, Tenn., King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—21.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Briggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitspatrick, Green, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Johnson, Ark., Kennedy, Mason, Pearce Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson, N. J. Toombs, Wright, and Yulee—30.
Absentees—Messrs. Bates, Davis, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foster, Henderson, Reid, Sumner, and Thompson, Ky-11

Mr. Fessenden. of Maine, moved an additional section, to confine the appropriations to the fis cel year, and to the specific branch for which they are voted.

The motion was still under discussion at the adjournment. Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, previously moved to reconsider the vote by which the consideration of the Pacific Railroad Bill was

postponed till rext December-agreed to. Ad On the 21st, Mr. Mallory, of Florida, reported, without amendment, from the Committee of Naval Affairs, the bill to repay \$750 for the repairs of the Norwegian barque Ellen, of da-mages sustained in rescuing the Central Ame-

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, on leave, introduced a joint resolution, that the President be and hereby is authorized and requested to suspend for one year the sale of public lands

advertised to be sold in the Territory of Kansas during the mouth of July, 1858. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, introduced a joint re solution, authorizing the President to take such measures against Paraguay, as the refusal of that Republic to make reparation for firing

into the steamer Water Witch, may demand. Mr. Mason stated that Captain Page would soon asil in a small steamer for the locality, to the Union. co-operate with any force that may be required Mr. Boyo btain reparation.

Mesers. Douglas, of Illinois, and Allen, of Rhode Island, fully concurred in the resolu-

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, said he could not vote for the resolution, inasmuch as it was virtually autorizing the declaration of war against

Paraguay.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, said he had good at
Mr. Paraguay is ready at an thorsty for stating that Paraguay is ready at any time to right the wrong committed; and the course is to send a representative that understands the theory of her Government, and speaks the language, and he did not doubt that friendly relations would soon be re-established with that young and rising Republic, whose commerce is so valuable, and which is now on he eve of a war with Buenos Ayres, ter powerful reighbor. This circumstance would render it ungracious in us to send a hostile message

at the present juncture.

The special order of the day, the Defici ency Appropriation Buil, came up, thereby deferring the consideration of the above reso-

Mr. Fessenden's amendment was debated. The Deficiency Appropriation Bill was fur ther discussed, when the Senate adjourned. On the 22ad, Mr. Mason s resolutions respecting Paraguay were taken up, and discussed until the morning tour had expired, when

up and debated

Mr. Seward, of New York, introduced a bill, which was read twice, to secure the prompt construction of a line of telegraph between Sau Francisco and St. Louis. The bill was referred

to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill was taken up and discussed for three hours. The various ents proposed were still pending when the Senate adjourned.
On the 23rd, Mr. Morrell's Agricultural Col-

lege Bill was read twice, and then referred to the Committee on Public Lands. port from the Committee of Conference on the

Mr. Stuart, of Mich., raised an obi Mr. Stuart, of Mich., raised an objection.

The Chair decided that Mr. Green had the floor to present the report, which he did, with a few prefatory remarks. He said the report might not come up to the expectations of everybody. It was founded on mutual concession. It was proper that the Senate should not be dictated to by the House, nor the House by the Senate. The Committee, therefore, met in a spirit of conciliation, and tried many propositions. Whether they have arrived at the best, he could not say, but it sacrifices no principle; it harmonizes with what the country demacds, and opens a prospect of peace and a settlement and opens a prospect of peace and a settlement

f pending diffice ties.

Mr. Seward, of N. Y., for the minority, bame himself and Mr. Howard, of Michigan, explained that the minority were of the opinion that the people of Kanass ought not under any circumstances to be subjected again to a vote on the Lecompton Constitution, which they have already rejected. Further, if the question b submitted, it should be submitted in a fair, just and equal manner; but this is one-sided, offer ing admission into the Union and donations o public lands if it will come in under the Le compton Constitution, but throws them back until they have the requisite population, and offers no lands if they vote against the Lecomp ton Constitution. Besides, the form of admis sion is evasive. It does not openly mention the Lecompton Constitution, although it is like the vote for Napoleon, the people could vote "yes," or "no," if not for him, but could not vote for anybody else. The minority could not believe this measure would be acceptable to the people of Kansas. He could not think that it would roduce that happy result that the Senator from

Missour: anticipated.

Mr. Green believed that Mr. Seward's ingeni ous arguments would mislead neither the North or the South. They will see in the report fairness that will commend itself to both The report was made the special order for Monday, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 17th, the bill to refund the duties or merchandise in unbroken and original packages destroyed by fire at New York in July, 1845 and appropriating three hundred thousand do

lars for that purpose, was considered.

It was advocated by Mr. John Cochrane, and opposed by Messrs. Clemens and Stanton.
Without arriving at any conclusion, the House adjourned. On the 20th, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, spoke

in favor of his bill granting lands in various States for the establishment of colleges for the premotion of agriculture and the mechanic The Washington Police Bill from the Senate was taken up. The House rejected, by eleven majority, Mr. Dodd's substitute, agreed to in

Committee yesterday, proposing that the po-icemen be appointed by a Board of Commis-sioners, to be elected, instead of giving the President power in the premises. The bill was then tabled by a vote of year The Military Academy Bill was then taken up

in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina, replied to the anti Lecompton speech of his colleague, Mr. Gilmer, who, he said, was, on its conclusion, congratulated by Mr. Giddings with both hands, as though he was bestowing a benedic-

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, said Mr. Shaw was entirely mistaten. Mr. Shaw-I saw the scene with my own eyes. Dit not the gentleman approach my col

eague? Mr. Giddings, (emphatically,) I did. Mr. Shaw—Fifteen or twenty others saw od approach my colleague.

Mr. Giddings further replied, but his voice

was entirely drowned in loud cries of order from the Democratic side. Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, protested against Mr. Shaw, who was on the floor, being

interrupted. This was followed by cries of "Order" from the Republican side, and laughter. Mr. Keitt said such blackguardism was better

out than in the House. Mr. Staw replied that there was a smile of complacency on Mr. Giddings's face as he approached Mr. Gilmer on that occasion. When he (Mr. Shaw) should bring upon him such coagratulations, he would exclaim done that my enemies should praise me? [Cr.es of "Good!"]
Mr. Giddings said—There is not a word of

truth in Mr. Shaw's statement. Instead of congratulating Mr. Gilmer, I asked him why he had used my name in connection with that of President Buchanan, and told him that I hould hold him responsible for it. (Laughter.) Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said that having been near Mr. Gilmer at that time, he was able to corroborate Mr. Giddings's statement.

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, in justice to his colleague, (Mr. Shaw,) who was now absent, said that he saw the Black Republicans congratulating Mr Gilmer, and Mr. Giddings was in the crowd near enough to do so. He did not know whether Mr. Giddings grasped his hand, but recollected distinctly hearing Mr. Houston exclaim, "Kiss him, G.ddings Fifty other gentlemen also witnessed the

The Committee then rose, and the House ad jourced

On the 21st, Mr George Taylor, of New York, from the Select Committee of Printing. made a report with a bill for the establish ment of a bureau for printing, binding, engrav ing, httographing and electrotyping, which, together with a minority report, proposing amandment to the present law, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, called up th report of the Committee on Elections in the Nebraska contested election case, concluded with a resolution grapting Mr. Ferguson, the sitting celegate, and Mr. Chapman, the contestant, the further time of sixty days for taking and returning supplementary evidence.
The resolution was amended, extending th

time to the 1st of October next, and passed The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the West Point Academy Bill. During the discussion. Mr. Gidlings, of Oh o. asked Mr. Coob when the Kansas conference

would report.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, replied. When the conflicting difficulties existing between the Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton Democrats be-come reconciled, in order that they may have power enough to settle the question. The West Point Academy Bill was finally

Passed Asjourned.
On the 22nd, the House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Morrill's bill, donating lands to the several States for the benefit of agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. The House refreed to table the bill by a vote

of 84 year to 109 mays. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, made a speech against the bill. The bill was adopted-yeas 104, nays 101. The bull, as passed, grants 6,300,000 acres of

now arrived at that point when each and every the Deficiency Appropriation Bill was taken States, in equal divisions of 20,000 acres for selves. He had no idea that there will be a each Senator and R-presentative in Congress, to which they are now respectively suitled The moneys derived from the sales are to be invested in Uni'ed States, State, or other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per centum. The money thus invested to constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated to the endowment, sup-port and maintenance of at least one college in each State, where ten leading object shall be (without other scient fic or classical studies) to seach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the Legislatures of the several States may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in life. Among the conditions on which the grant is made is that each State shall provide

ot less than one college within five years. The House then took up for consideration the bill granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the war with Great Britain in 1812, and those engaged in the Indian wars during the same

hill from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made an earnest speech in its favor. Mr. Fenton, of New York, offered and advocated an amendment to pay pensions from the

date of inability.

Mr. Cobb. of Alabama, gave notice of an amendment to pay pensions to those engaged in the Florida and Creek Indian wars.

Mr. Florence, of Penu-ylvania, gave notice of an amendment to equal ze the pay of the army, navy, and marice corps, and give pensions to the persons engaged in the Mexican and Indian Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, gave no

soldiers of Wayne's army. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, gave notice of an amendment, extending the provisions of the bill to the soldiers of Gen. Jackson s Florida cam-Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, gave notice of

tice of an amendment to pay pensions to the

an amendment to include the Kentucky soldiers and Gen. Hopkins. Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, though it would be better to all these matters, to ascertain how much these pensions would cost.

The Committee thea rose, and the House ad journed On the 23rd, Mr. Savage of Tenn., endeavor ed to bring up the Soldiers' Pension Bill, but the House, on motion, went into Committee of

the Whole on private bil's. At one o'clock, Mr. English, from the Conference, rose and made a report from the Conference Committee on the Kansas bill, signed by Mesers. English and Stephens on the part of the House, and by Messas. Green and Hunter on the part of the Senate.

Senate Committee, and by Mr. Howard of the House Committee, was also read. The majority report provides for the admis sion of Kanssa under the Lecompton Constitution, dependent upon the acceptance of the or-

A dissenting report from Mr. Seward of the

dinance submitted. If rejected, provision is made for the formation of a new Constitution. Mr. English, in making an explanation of the majority report stated that it was the very best that could be agreed upon by the committee. He referred to the Lecompton ordinance to show that the proposition there was wholly inadmissable. By toat, Kansas would receive 25,500,000 of acres, worth at the max mum price \$29,500,000, exclusive of other benefits The amendment proposed to give grants similar to those made to most of the new States, 20.000,000 acres less than by the Lecompton ordinance, waking a difference to the United States of \$25,000,000 The report agreed on might not be fair, but f it fail, it is fair to presume that all parliamentary expedients will be exhausted, and the question still be open, engendering sectional strife, and endangering the peace and prosperity of the country.

from the report. He moved to postpone the further consideration of the report till Monday next at ore o'clock. Mr. Montgomery, of Pa, I ask the post-ponement till Monday three weeks, and then

we shall know the views of the country upon Cries of "agreed"-" good."

Mr. Hill said that, owing to the condition of his family, he was oblised to return to Georgia He had not studied this measure, and to want d to look into it when absent, and have some light from that quarter. He asked a postponement till next Thursday week.

Mr. Howard said it would be found that it

involved rather a novelty in the legislation of the country. It proposed one set of conditions for the territory applying for admission under a slave constitution, and another set for one ap plying with a free State constitution. Mr. Stephens thought next Thursday week would be too long for the postponement. Tomorrow would afford sufficient time to examine

Mr. Hill, of Georgis, moved a postponement till the second Monday in May.

Mr. Campbell thought Mr. H.l's motion was

a judicious one, as the new programme had been sprung from the Democratic side. Mr. Hill's motion was then put. and it was agreed to by a vote of 108 year, against 105 nava, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Bonham, Breyton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Connecticut, Clark of New York, Clawson, Clark B. Coch rane, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cox, Cragin, Curtis, Damrell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Il-linois, Davis of Mass., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dena, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gooch, Goodwin, Gran-ger, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris Maryland, Harris of Illinois, Haskin, Hoard, Howard, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Lawrence, Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy, Marshall of Kentucky, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Morse of Maine, Morse of New York, Mott, Murray, Maine, Morse of New York, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Quitman, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Shaw of Illinois, Sherman of Ohio, Sherman of New York, Shorter, Spinner, Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Trippe, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine,

Wilson and Wood. NATS-Messrs. Adrian, Ahl, Anderson, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caskie, Clark of Missouri, Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cockerell, Corning, Craig of Missourh Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, David-son, Dewart, Dowdall, Edmunson, Elliott, Eng-lish, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Foley, Gartrell, Goode, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Onio, Raten, Hawkins, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Ten-nessee, J. Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Landy, Leidy, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Millson, Moore, Niblack, Pendleton. Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Ready, Rea-gan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw of North Carplina. Sinkles. Singleton, Smith of Tennessee. Carolina, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Talbot, Taylor of New York, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Georgia, Wright of Tennessee and Zollicoffer.

Absent, or not yoting—Messrs. Arnold, Caruthers,

Davis of Mississippi, Dimmick, Garnett, Gillis, Gilmer Hickman, Horton, Kunkel of Maryland, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Lamar, McKibben, Marshall of Illinois, Matteson, Powell, Smith of Illi-nois, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Taylor of Louisi-ana, and Washburne of Wisconsin.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, moved that the vote be reconsidered, and to lay that motion on the

Mr. Trippe, of Georgia, said that he would have preferred a postponement to an earl er day than May, or next Monday; but as his colleague (Mr. Hill) and other gentlemen design being after he had entered his hotel, the enthusiasti absent, he voted for the second Monday of May. multitude continued for some time to post He could see no damage to ensue from a post- forth their joyous acclamations at his cafe re land, to be apportioned among the several ponement unless members were afrait of them-

prolonged debate. If the majority intend to pass the bill, they can do so, under the previous question, at any time. Ha, however, desired to be heard on the subject. He did not know

what his final action would be on the bill. While it was being read, he ascertained, for the first time, what its provisions were. He was not willing to vote on even twenty-four hours consideration on a question of this kind, which presented on its face some evidence of taking the back track. He protested against a vote on a collateral question being indicative of what his final action would be, and against being led

like a victim to the altar, without saying any-

Mr. Burnett said that one hundred and twenty speeches had been made on the Kansas ques-tion, to the exclusion of debate upon other important subjects. Some gentlemen voted for the proposition because they wanted time to think, while others voted to prevent the settlement of the question. He appealed to gentle-men all round, both North and South, whether they are not prepared to make up an intelligent judgment by Monday night. If they intended to restore peace to Kansas and the country, they should act without unnecessary delay. Mr. Hill said that if it had not been for par

ticular reasons, he should not have mad motion to postpone till the second Monday of Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, objected to the gentleman making the explanation.

Mr. Hill said that he expected as much, and made a further remark, which was inaudible in the reporter's gallery. Mr. Hill was in the immediate reighborhood of Mr. Gartrell. Several friends were standing between these gentlemen, who seemed to be engaged in earnes and exciting conversation.

The Speaker called to order several times and asked where the Sergeant-at Arms was. He also directed Mr. Hill to retire to his seat. The threatened difficulty soon passed away.

After several ineffectual motions to adjourn, the last prevailed by five majority, pending the motion of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the House postponed the consideration of the Kansas question, and to lay that motion on the table. On the 24th, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, to reconsider the vote by which the postponement to the se-cond Monday in May was fixed, and to lay that motion on the table. And it was decided affirmatively by a vote of 115 yeas to 101 nays. The question then recurred on agreeing

the original motion for the postponement as amended, by inserting the second Mouday in May. Mr. Washburne, of Maine, moved a call of the House.

Оню.-The cattle trade of Ohio has grown very extensively of late years. In 1855 the State sent 32,000 head to New York city, and in 1857 50,000 head, besides some 15,000 sent to Philadelphia, and many to Baltimore. At least 70,000 head of cattle were sent to these three cities in 1857. The hog trade is far greater, and notwithstanding that the number of live and dressed hoge exported from the State has, in the past few years, increased rapid ly, the numbers packed at Cincinnati have not declined. According to the annual report of the commissioner of statistics, just published, the aggregate value of farm products is \$132,700, 000, and the net profits \$57,300,000. The price of wood for fuel varies from \$1,60 to \$2,75 per cord, and is highest in countries through which main lines of railway pass, on account of the vast quantities of wood consumed by the loco motives. These roads consume annually the product of twelve thousand acres of land. Farm abor is uniformly high, the average wages being 15 per month and board. This is owing to the growth of towns and manufactures, which steadily causes the agricultural supply to diminish, so that large farmers are only able to secure their crops by the use of machinery. There are 3,000 steam engines, equivalent to 40,000 horse power, 2,200 grist mills, 3,749 saw mills, 175 planing mills, 70 oil mills. In 1857 there were made by the principal factories 8,000 agricultural machines.

A STRANGE DELUSION .- The Parke county (Ind.) Republican relates the following singular lustance of delusion in regard to religious duty:

'It becomes our and office to record one of the most sad incidents which has ever falle under our observation. Mr. Aaron Stewart. late a cit zen of Boone county, but for some five months a cit zen of our town, has been in state of depression of spirits for about two months past Religious excitement seems to have overpowered his reason, and on Monday night, after the return of himself and wife from church, he conceived the idea that the Scrip-ture required him to sacrifice his right hand and other members of his body, under penalty of eternal punishment. He at once left the house without making known his object, and first perpetrating dangerous wounds upon his person with a knife, he next proceeded with an axe to cut off his right hand. After striking five several blows, ranging from the centre of the hand to some inches above the wrist joint, and severing the hand from the arm, except some of the tendons, he walked to the door, fell into it, and fainted. Dr. Rice was called in, who dressed his wounds, and at the present writing he is yet alive, though his wounds are dangerous.

THE USURY LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA ABO-LISHED.-The Legislature has passed, finally, the bill relative to rates of interest. It goes into operation from and after the 4th of July next, and establishes the rate at six per cent. per annum, where no express contract is made to the centrary. Where a higher rate than six per cent. is agreed on, the aid of law is with-neld from the lender for the collection of the excess or usury; but where the usury is paid by the borrower, the aid of the law is likewise withheld from him for the recovery of it back. ualess suit for the same is commenced within six months. In cases where usury is taken in advance, the borrower has the right to deduct and withhold the amount paid above six per cent. in the payment of the principal. The new law, in effect, ignores usury altogether-leaving it an open question of honor between parties. while it protects the property of the lende and aids him in the collection of his principa and six per cent. per annum of interest.

A GOLDEN PRIZE.-A monster nugget o gold has been found at Kingower, 130 miles from Melbourne, by four eld California m ners. named Robert and James Ambrose, and Samue and Charles Napier. It is two feet four inches in length, by ten inches in wista at 115 wides point, and eight inches thick at one end, and four mehes thick at the other. Its weight is 146 pounds, or 1748 ounces 13 penny weights and its value is about \$34.860, American curreacy. The nugget was found in sand thirteen feet below the surface. It is perfectly free from extraneous matter. The lucky owners are two pairs of brothers; one pair being English, and the other Boston boys. They pave been four years in the diggs, and had quite a "pile" before stri-ing the last prize. They have the nugget on exhibition, and intend to exhibit it in London and in the "States."

OLE BULL AT HOME.—A private letter to a musical gentleman in New York, states that Ole Buil tad been received with great entangle asm, not only at Bergen, the city of his birth out in Christiana, and every city or village through watch he passed. From the theatre he was followed nome by thousands of persons accompanied by a band of music, and, eve after he had entered his hotel, the enthusiastic turn to h a fatherland.

NEWS ITEMS

THE French Government intends giving a pecaniary indemnity to the families of the per-14th of January. The greater number are in a

AMERICAN ACTORS ABROAD.-Barney Williams and wife are having a great run in Eu-Miss Charlotte Wyette, an indifferent stock actress from Chicago, is predigiously puffed by the Times and the London journals; and Dublin papers are half crasy over some young American actor playing there under the nomme du theatre of "Leland Ratenswood."-Exchange Paper. THE Paris correspondent of the London

Times says: "The Council of the Order of the Legion of Honor have, after due deliberation, resolved that the Order of St. Faustin, founded by the Emperor Soulouque, of Hayti, shall take its proper place among the decora-tions which French subjects will be permitted to wear."

MOUNT VERNON.-The A'exaudria Gazette states that " the sale of Mount Vernon to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association has been made, and \$18,000 of the purchase money paid in cash. Mr. Washington retains possession until a payment of \$75 000 is made, which will probably take place in a few months.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA -According to the last census, the aggregate population of the Australian colonies amounted, on the first of July, 1857, to 1 043 000; of which number Victoria contained 414,000; New South Wales. 300.000 : South Australia 105.000 : Tasmania. 80,000; West Australia, 14,000; and New Zealand, 130,000.

PROF. HAWN. Assistant State Geologist of Missouri, who is about to publish a book on the agricultural and mineral character of Kansas, estimates the coal area of eastern Kaussa at 17,000 square miles. He also is of opinion that the Permian formation in Kansas contains gypeum sufficient to regenerate and fertilize the arid plains of the western portion of the

Territory.
REJOICINGS AT LOCKHAVEN AND ERIE.— The news of the passage of the bill for the sale of the State Canala to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, was received at Lockhaven. Pa., on Saturday evening week, and much excitement and rejoicing followed. At Ere the intelligence was welcomed by the firing of one hundred guns, and other demonstrations of

AT Ripley, Ohio, the proprietor of a gambling saloon was recently converted, and at his request a daily prayer-meeting was organized in his rooms. DAVID A. NEAL, late Vice President of the

Illinois Central Railroad, has commenced suit against the Company, in the United States Circuit Court, for \$250,000, for services rendered to the Company while in its employ.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Burlington Free Press writes from St. Charles Illinois: "Times are hard and dull. Produce is worth nothing ;

wheat 42 cents, corn 24 cents, cats 19 cents, butter 12 cents, eggs 5 cents, and other things, n proportion. THE expense of managing the McDonough estate has been more than \$45,000 per year.— The whole estate is valued at a little over two

Among the list of deaths published in Bucks county, Pa., last week, were those of seven persons who had passed the adva, ed age of eventy years-most of them were i fer eighty. It is but seldem that we have to record the decease of so many aged persons in a single week, though scarcely a paper is issued that does not arche in years.

THE Emperor of Russia lately created Dr. Theodore S. Evans, of Lancaster, Pa., and low in Paris, Chevalier of the Order of St. Stanislaus of Russia. This honor has been conferred on Dr. Evans for his successful treathad part of his jaw bone carried away by a shot at Sebastopol.

ABOUT thirty families left Wilmington, Delavare, last week, designing to settle at St. Paul, REV. F. CAVO, of the Franciscan order (R. C.) has been appointed by the minister general

at Rome, of the order, visiter for the United

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY S. MCHENRY, STOCK AND BILL BROKER

States, with full powers.

110.000 111	milds Carees.
	losing quotations for Stock
on Saturday last. The mar	ket closing steady.
Bid, Asked.	Bid, Asked
LOANS	Phil Ger & Nor 51 6
U.S6 prot	Reading 231 25
'62 104 -	Minehill 604 61
" " '87 1141 -	Har & Lan 55 &
44 44 '66 1144 -	Ches Val 34 8
" § " '85 102a -	Tiogs -
Phila 6 pr et 96 961	" professed
new 101 101	P W & Balt 291 3
45 . 84 86	Long Island 124 15
	Wil aport & Elm 12 12
Cam City 6 pr ot 894 90 Pitts 6 pr ot 50 -	
" coupon	CANAL STOCKS.
All'er City 6 pr et	Soh Nav 8
All'sy City 6 pr et	" preferred 16 16
All'gy co R R 6's 45 86	Lehigh Nav 51 51
	Morris Consol'd 47 48
Pena a7 874	" preferred 991 -
	C& Dol 41 4
_ coupon so son	
Tenn 6 prot 89 891 Kentucky 6 pret 102 103	Sus & Tidewater -
	BANK STOCKS.
Penn R R 6 pr ot 96 99 2d m rt loan 83 85 854	North Amer 132 -
C & Am R R 6 pr ct 784 90	Far & Meo Set 56
C& Am R R 6 pr ot 784 90 P G & N R R 90 -	Commercial 48 49
Reading R R " 72 74	
" " m'rt " 88 -	
" " 6 pr ot '86 664 674	
Lehigh Val 6's 791 80 Ches Val R R " 30 35	P Township 35 35 Kensington 57 —
Tiora R R " 80 -	
Tioks R R	
'10 R R 6 pr ot 951 96	Man & Moch 25 22
100 R R 6 pr ot 951 96 Long I R R 10 76 761	Commerce 60 63
Sch Nav '82 " 504 60	Tradesman's -
DOM LAWA OF DOIL OF	City 44 65
	Consolidation 24 2
MIGIT NO TOT	
C & D C1 104 -	
	Corn Exchange 60 61
Will'ms & Elmira	
1st m'rt 7 pr et 65 651	Ex'ge Pitte 51 -
	Mentucky 112
CHICK ACTION AND AND AND	Northern Ky 112 116 116 Louisville, Ky 114 -
North Pa 6 pr et 551 554	Farmers, Ky 114 115
RAILROAD STOCK.	Farmers, Ky 114 115
Cam & Amboy 95 96	Union, Nash, Tenn 94 98 Plant's, Tenn 99 100
Penns 424 424	Com A B Viet
Rea Meadow 53 54	Com & R Vick
North Penna 91 91	N O Gas Lt 120 -

PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MARKETS. CORRECTED WENELY

M I			MEATS.			
A4 E	Beef. Mutton.					
	Roasting rib, * 1	12 al4	Leg. Loin, Chp & Breast and Neck	20 9 ale		
.1	Rump do	10 al2	Young Lamb, who	8 a 9		
of	Chuck pieces Plates and navels		Veal.			
18	Corned	8 al0	Fore quarter W I			
	Tongues, fresh	65 a75	Hind do	10		
oi l	Leg, each	31 ta 374	Chop	- 124		
_	Shin Kidney	8 al24	Cutlet Sweetbread each	124		
	Liver PD	5 8 9	Pork.	12		
10	Dried Beef * B	14 al6	Young Pigs	81.75		
d	Lamb.		Salt and fresh	10 a 12		
	Fore quarter	75 8874	Feet set Tripe b Lard do	198a 25		
0,		1 00 al 12	Tripe D	4 . 8		
	Chop * B	10 a12	Hams, sliced	10 s 13		
-	Carron Manu Card		Bologna sausages			
u	VEGETABLES.					
0						
	Turnips bus Beets bunch		S't Pot's bas			
a	Cabbaga bhi	2.50	do do Do Do Com Pot's bus	90 al (0		
0	Cabbage bbl		Onions bus	80		
	Carrots doz	10				
-		FR	UIT.			
0	Apples W bkt	60kg, 874	Cranberries et	12 a 16		
it	do hf pk	1218 25				
1		ULTRY.	AND GAME.			
- 1	Turkeys * h	12 m 14	Chickens W h	10 m 126		
0	Spring Chickens	81 al 12	Sqb Pig'ns pair Frogs doz	25 a 37		
34	Chickens Pair		Frogs doz	20 8 99		
	outoffers & here			27 84 34		
1.			LFISH.			
1,	Ter'pin (South) d		Oysters, Absecon			
0	do (Ches & Del)		do M 110	50 g 75		
0	Lobsters B		M Riv Cove M 10	00 a 12 (b)		
	Clams M	2 00 a2 50	N Y do W bbi 10	00 a15 60		
3	1	MISCELL	ANEOUS.	23.41.00		
ie	Butter B			10		
-	Roll do	20 a 24	Dry Cod	4 . 6		
IF	Eggs doz	12 a 15	Sm'kd Herring be	moh 8		
-	Cod Fresh Shad	5 & 8 31 & 40	Honey h	20 a 25		
	Sait Shad B	31 & 40	Smearcase cake	2 8		
	Carl Care a	6.8	1	10 a 12		

1. 1. 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1

Sire: Your Imperial Majesty having permitted that my letter written to you on the 11th February should be produced for public comment, whilst it is a clear proof of your generosity, shows me also that the prayers which I have offered on behalf of my country, find a responee in your own heart; and to me, however near I may be to death, it is certainly no small consolation to see how your Imperial Majesty is moved by genuine Italian feelings.

In a few hours I shall cease to be, and so before drawing my last vital breath, I wish it to be known, and I desire it with the frankness and courage which up to this day I have neve belied, that assassination, in whatever garb it may be disguised, does not enter among my principles, although by a fatal error of mind, I have allowed myself to be led on to organize the attempt of the 14th of January.

No! political assassination was not my eye-tem, and I combatted it at the risk of my own life, both in my writings and by my public acts, when a governmental mission placed me in a situation to do so; and my compatriots, far from putting faith in the system of assassinstion, let them reject it a together, and hold it aloof, and let them know, even by the voice of a dying patriot, that their redemption must be won by their own self-denial, by constant unity in their efforts and escrifices, and by the exercise of the true virtues—gifts which are now budding in the young and active portion of my fellow-countrymen, and gifts which alone will be able to make Italy free, independent, and worthy of that glory which our ancestors have made illustrious.

made illustrious.

I die. While I do so with calmnes: and dignity, I wish that my memory may not be left stained with any crime. As for the victims of the 14th of January, I offer my own blood as an atenement, and I beg the Italians, when some day they are independent, to give a worthy compensation to all those who have suffered any injury from it. ed any injury from it.

Let your Imperial Majesty permit me, in the last place, to beg you to spare the life, not of myself, but of the two accomplices who were condemned to death with me. I am, with the profoundest respect for your Imperial Majesty, (Signed) FELICE Prison of Le Roquette, March 11. FELICE ORSINI.

[The letter is translated verbatim.] The Turin correspondent of the Times, says the Mazzini party will try to discredit Orsini's second letter, but the Sardinian Government is doubtless satisfied with its authenticity, or it would not have permitted its appearance in the official journal. A radical Piecmontese journal declares its disbelief in the genuineness of this

More Verdancy - The New York Coffee Swindle-Arrest of Two Alleged Operators in Boston. - About the 5th of April there was an exposure of the operations of a pretended coffee firm in New York, they having made arrangements for a general plunder of the cou-This firm assumed the respectable name of Oliphant, Bartlett & Co., obtained a good location upon the corner of Broadway and Fulton Streets, and sent to all parts of the United States a high-sounding circular, in which they represented that they were the proprietore of a large coffee plantation in Georgetown, Demerara, and of course were able to furnish coffee to retail dealers, of a pure quality at a reduced price. They solicited agents, stating that their terms would be eighteen mouths credit, except for a sample of the coffee, for which a cash remittance of from \$18 to \$22,50 would be required. The victims to this bold fraud were numerous, as was demonstrated by the letters found at the office after the explosion of the new company. It appears that the bu-siness was slightly overdone, for when a man found that all his neighbors had received a circular similar to his own, requesting a remit-tance for a sample of coffee, suspicion was argused, and the Mayor of New York was written to. The police made a sudden descent upon the place, but found there only one partner, two or three pounds of coffee, and a few chairs, &c., &c. The other partners had de camped, but were traced to this city. Yesterday the Chief of Police received orders to have them arrested. They were traced by Deputy Chief Ham to the American House, where they had represented themselves as in the "hide business," and their genteel appearance gave countenance to their assertions. When arrested they appeared to be extremely indignant, denied that they had been guilty of any crime, and declared some one should auffer for their unjust imprisonment. Their names are Lou H. and John Phillips, and they were committed to await a requisition from New York, when they will be taken back to that city. The total amount obtained from the community before the thing exploded, was from \$1,000 to \$2,000 Trey had, however, matured their plans to fleece the public to a much larger amount, when they were thus suddenly brought up in their nefarious operations .- Boston Traveller.

A DEAD BODY DISINTERRED AND THE HEART TAKEN OUT TO CURE CONSUMPTION. -The Glenns Falls Republican gives an account of an affair, extraordinary though of occasional occurrence, which transpired about a mile from that village a few days ago. It appears that a man by the name of Adams died and was buried about seventeen months ago, leaving a wife to mourn his loss. The widow removed to the West and remained there until a short time since, when she returns to Glenus Fails. Upon her return she found her deceased busband's brother dying with consumption, and declared that he could be cured only in t'e following manner, which she said was practiced where she had been living:-The body of her husband should be taken up, the heart dissect ed, and if any blood was found in the beart it should be burned, and the sick man would recover! This proposition was immediately acted upon—the dead body disinterred, a physician called, who took out the heart and lungs, but not enough blood being found to answer the purpose, the further prosecution of the superstitions project was abandoned.

MORMON EMIGRATION .- Quite a large Mormon emigration is now preparing to leave for Utah and their rebellious pretaren of that Territory. They cross the Missouri river at Florence, N. T, there stopping a short time to recruit They are started off in separate trains, under experienced frontier men as captains, accompanied by elders, on their toilsome journey of about 1,000 miles. This year the trains will be large, and move westward as early as the grass will admit of sustaining Their route is what is known as the north of the Platte, an old Mormon trail, opened nearly ten years ago, by Orson Hyde and

Pindar's fine re oark respecting the different effects of music on different characters hold equally true of genius; as many as are not delighted by it are disturbed, perplexed, irritated. The beholder either recognizes it as a projected form of his own being, that moves before him with a glory round its head, or recoils from it as a spectre .- Coleridge.

The man who does not make the re ligious character of his children the supreme end of all his conduct towards them, may profees to believe as a Christian, but certainly acts as an Atheist .- James.

The shrug, the hum, or ha: those petty brands That calumny doth use .- Shakspeare.

It is not well for a man to pray cream and live skim milk .- Beecher.

EF Speaking of lions-that was an "idea" of the hard-shell preacher who was discoursing of Daniel in the den of lions. "There he sot all night looking at the show for nothing; it didn't cost him a cent!"

WHO HAS BEEN CURED OF GREAT NER-YOUS DEBILITY, after many years of misery, desires to make known to all fellow-sufferers the sure means of relief. Address, enclosing stamp to pay return postage, Mrs. MARY E. DEWITT, Boston, Mass., and the prescription will be sent, free, by

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—A preparation in tended as a baim for aches and pains was discover-ed by Perry Davis, of Prov., R. I. Its popularity became universal, and it is as popular to-day as ever it was. It may be found in the closet or cup-board of all families; realy for use at an instant's warning, and is considered the best article known for "the pains that flesh is heir to."—(Boston Bee.) Sold by all medicine dealers.

OXYGENATED BITTERS .- This compound possesses much real merit. The cares it is effecting on every side are without precedent. Dyspeptics who have suffered for years have been entirely relieved by a few bottles.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS .- A retired Gentieman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of nervous suffering, will send (free) to assist others, a copy of the prescrip-tion and a supply of the remedy, on receiving a stamped envelope bearing the applicant's address. Direct the Rev. John M. Dagnall, 186 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. BREADSTUFFS—Sales of 500 bbls Ohio extra family, a fancy brand, at \$5,40 \$\psi\$ bbl. Standard brands are held at \$4,50 \$\psi\$ bbl, but there is nothing doing in this description, and the stock is light. The home trade are buying to a moderate extent within the range of \$4,50 s6.50 \$\infty\$ bbl, according to brand and quality. Rye Flour is quiet but firm at \$3,25 \psi bbl. Corn Meal is more inquired for, and a sale of 300 bbls Country Meal was made at \$3,25 \psi bbl. \$\frac{1}{2}\$

In Wheat there is very little movement, and the receipts and sales are limited, at 105 e110c for fair white. Prime lots are scarce and wanted at our highest figures. Rye is in steady demand, and about 800 bus Pennsylvania brought 70c. Corn sales of 6000 bus Southern and Pennsylvania yel-low at 71c affoat, and 69 o 70c in store, including 1200 bus white at 68 \$670c, the latter for a prime lot afloat. Oats—Sales of 5000 bus are reported at 40 e41c, mostly at the latter price, for prime

Pennsylvania
PROVISIONS—The receipts and stocks of most hinds are fair for the season, and stocks of most kinds are fair for the season, and the prices of the Hog product generally continue on the advance. Mess Pork is selling in lots as wanted at \$18½; a sale of Rump do. was made at \$14½ \$\psi\$ bbl, and Beef Rounds at \$20. Mess Beef is steady at \$15c. 17 \$\psi\$ bbl, as to brand. In Bacon there has been needed the sale of the proposed of the sale of the re doing, and 400 casks have been sold at 12 n 12 to bagged Hams; 10 to 10 to for Sides, and 8 to 8 to for Shoulders, now held at the latter rates. Green Meats are also selling freely, and 750 casks have changed hands at 9 710 c for Hams, in salt and pickle; 91#916 for Sides, and 71#726 for Shoulders, as to quality, cash and 60 days, the latter are now held higher. Lard is more active, with considera-ble sales to note at 111 e 112 for bbls and tes, mostly at the latter rate, cash, and 121 #13c for kegs, including 500 of the latter on terms kept private. Of Butter the receipts are light and the demand for Roll has been rather better at 14 a 16c; Solid Packed is dull at 11 a 12c. Cheese—no change and sales moderate. Eggs are coming in freely, and prices range at 9c for Western, and 10c \$\psi\$ does for State.

COTTON—The demand has been quite moderate during the past week, but prices have improved \$\frac{1}{2}c\$ \$\psi\$ for the finer grades. The receipts and stocks are light Sales of 830 bales Uplands at \$11\frac{3}{2}c\$ does not be for grades.

* b, cash—the latter for middling fair quality.

BARK—There was a good dem nd for Quercitron

Bark early in the week, but at the close there was less inquiry, and prices fell off. Sales of 200 hhds No 1 at \$34,35, mostly at \$34,50,35 \$\div \text{ton.} Tan-

good yellow at 29 a 30c 4 b, cash.

COAL—During the past week there has been some little improvement in the market. The current rates for Schuylkill range from \$3,25 to 3,50 4 ton for Red and White Ash, free on board. Nor in Bituminous Coal.

FEATHERS continue dull, and sell only in a small way at 43a45c & b.
FRUIT—Dried Apples are selling from 64 to 64c ** th, and unpared Peaches at 12e14e ** th Dried Peaches are very scarce and much wanted. But few Cranberries offering

HEMP—There is but little stock here to operate

in, and no sales have been reported.

HIDES—Are held very firmly, and of Porto Cabello there are now none left in first hands. No further arrivals—8000 Caraccas sold on terms kept HOPS-Have been in rather better request, but

without change in prices. Sales of first sort Eastern and Western at 8 ollo & h.
IRON-The market is quiet for Pig Metal, and the demand has been limited. Sales of 500 tons of No 1 Anthracite at \$21 \frac{1}{2} ton, cash; No 2 at \$20, and No 3 at \$19. 100 tons No 2 sold at \$22.6 mos.

For Bar and Boiler Iron there is a limited inquiry nt our former rates.

LEAD—There is but little stock of Pig Lead here. A sale of refined Chester County was made at 6c w he cash, and 900 Pigs Foreign on private

LEATHER-There has been a fair demand for both Spanish Sole and Slaughter, and prices are

well maintained.

LUMBER—Supplies are beginning to come forward more freely, but the trade opens slowly, and ward more freely, but the trade opens slowly, and the market generally has been dull. 50,000 feet Southern Yellow Pine Sap Boards sold at \$15e16 M. Laths range from \$1,25 to 1,50.

TALLOW—There is but little offering. We

quote City Rendered at 111c and Country at 1010 TOBACCO-Has been very quiet, and the sales of both Leaf and Manufactured have been only in

a small way at former rates.

WOOL—The demand continues quite limited, as the manufacturers manifest no disposition to purchase, except for the supply of immediate wants. Sales of 40,000 hs from 27c for No 1 Pulled up to 47 to P to for Fine.

NEW YORK MARKETS. April 24.—BREADSTUFFS-Flour is firm; sales April 24.—BKEADSTUFFS—Flour is firm; sales of 7500 bbls at \$4,25 \(\alpha \),50 for State. Ohio has advanced 5c, quoting at \$4,55 \(\alpha \),55. Wheat quiet; sales of 6000 bus at \$1,18 for red Southern. Corn.—White at 75\(\alpha \)75\(\alpha \)75\(

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST By WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS, No. 39 South Third Street. Philadelphia, April 21, 1858.

Solvent banks dis Solvent banks lelief Notes dis South Carolin South Carolina.
Solvent banks 11 dis Solvent bks par to i dis ALABAMA. Solven: banks 1 to 5 dis Solvent bks par to i dis MARYLAND. MISSISSIPPI. uncertain All banks Baltimore LOUISIANA. Solvent banks I to I dis Solvent banks i dis Solvent bks par to i dis Solvent banks
MAINE. KENTICE NEW YORK. 1 die KENTUCKY. Solvent banks dis Solvent banks INDIANA.

New Hampsning. 1 dis State bank 1 dis 1 die Solvent banks VERMONT. Solvent banks | dis Solvent banks 2 dis CONNECTICUT. MISSOURI. dis Solvent banks Solvent banks 1 dis MASSACHUSETTS. TRANESSEE. dis Old banks Solvent banks

RHODE ISLAND. MICHIGAN. Solvent banks dis Solvent banks
Virginia. Wisconsi WISCONSIN. Solvent banks 12 dis DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 11 dis Solvent banks TEXAS

t dis Commercial and Ag-Solvent banks NORTH CAROLINA. ricultural bank. 3 dis Solvent banks Galveston CANADA.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BIT-TERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA,

it in eases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, places it among the most astonishing discoveries that has taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a preindice axists against what are called dation. It is a fast that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Mittees? Physicians prescribe it, Why should you discort it? Judges usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should you reject it? Clerrymen and those the most eminent, take it; why should not you? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlesting in jury of your health: if you are sick and require a medicine try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphis, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

WE WISH to call public attention to another re-markable cure of Epileptic Fits, by Jayne's Altera-tive. This disease is usually considered incurable; but from the effects of the Alterative in the case of Mr. Ware (whose letter we append) and others, it is evident that this view is not only erroneous, but that in a large majority of cases Epileptic Fits can

DANVILLE, PA., JULY 5TH, 1856. DANVILLE, PA., JULY 5TH, 1856.

DR. D. JAYNE & SON, PHILADELPHIA:
GENTLEMEN:—I take this method of testifying to
the efficacy of your ALTERATIVE. For twentyfive years I was a sufferer from RHEUMATISM,
during which time I took such large quantities of
Laudanum that in the fall of 1853 I was attacked
with EPILEPTIC FITS, to cure which I made use
of all the medicines that I saw recommended, and
have been almost constantly under the treatment of
the BEST PHYSICIANS, but all proved ineffectual,
and scarcely afforded me any relief. After the Pits
commenced, my right side became gradually real commenced, my right side became gradually PARALYZED. I lost the use of my arm, and partially that of my leg-my speech was so much affected that I could hardly articulate a word that could be understood. In this condition, at the so-licitation of a friend, I commenced using your AL-TERATIVE last fall, and it affords me inexpressi-TERATIVE last fall, and it alloyds me inexpressible pleasure to state that since that time I have NOT had a single Fit; the use of my limbs has returned, and my speech being almost entirely restored, my appetite is good, and I feel perfectly well in every way. I have taken about three dozen bottless of the ALTERATIVE, and a couple of boxes of SANATIVE PILLS, and must say that I attribute my life to the fact of having used your medicines.

I consider your ALTERATIVE the best medicine

in the world for Epileptic Fits, and would recom-mend all persons afflicted as I have been, to lose no time in procuring it.

we, the undersigned, citizens of Danville, being acquainted with the facts contained in the above statement, do testify that they are correct as therein G. B. BROWN,

G. W. FORREST,

THOMAS WOODS,

WILLIAM KITCHEN, GEO S. SANDERS, JAMES M. JONES, J. B. MOORE.

The Alterative is prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & Son, Philadelphia, and for sale by their agents throughout the country.

ap24-4t

WILL CONTINUE TO SEND, through the Post-office, to all parts of the United States and Foreign Countries, as has been done daily for the past five years, the genuine article of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, so justly celebrated all the world over, for its efficacy for Sore Eyes, Deafness, Pain in the Head, and the worst forms of Catarrh. No 1 at \$34\pi 35, mostly at \$34\50\pi 35\pi ton. Tan-ners' Bark continues dull. We quote Chestnut at \$10\pi 11, and Spanish at \$12\pi 14\pi cord, according to quality.

Small sales of good yellow at 29\pi 30c \pi ib. eash

> DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.—DR. TRACY
> DELORME, the great curer of Consumption, was
> for several years so badly afflicted by Dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to
>
> DR. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS.—N
>
> DR. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS.—N
>
> DR. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS.—N
>
> DR. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS. his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl.— This prescription, given by a mere child, while in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has ta-ken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any Drug Store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage.
>
> Address DR. TRACY DELORME,

GREAT CURER OF CONSUMPTION New York Post-Office.

MARRIAGES.

Marriage notices must always be accorpanied by a responsible name.

In New York, on the 15th ultimo, by Friends The New York, on the 15th ultimo, by Friends.

Ceremony, in the presence of the Mayor, Daniel F.

Tiemann, Alferd Churchman, of the firm of
Churchman & Roberts, to Mary Alice, daughter
of Dr. P. S. Boggs, of Moultrie county, Illinois.
On the 15th ultimo, by the Rev. A. Manship, Mr.
John Q. Adams Allman, to Miss Sarah J. Boyd,
both of Philadelphia. both of Philadelphia.
On the 15th ultimo, by the Rev. John B. Dales, the Rev. WILLIAM MCELWEE, to Miss MARY J.

WILSON, both of this city.
On the 15th ultime, by the Rev. E. G. Hare, D.
D. John S. Lewis, to Mary J. daughter of Thos
Briggs, both of this city.
On the 12th ultime, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard,
Mr. John B. Young, of this city, Miss Lydia A.

YAUNELL, of Montgomery county.
On the 6th ultimo, by the Rev. Daniel Gaston,
Mr. ALEX. McCracken, to Miss Eliza Jahr,
daughter of Thos. Armstrong, both of this city.
On the 19th ultimo, by the Rev. G. C. Arnold, Mr. JOHN BOYD, to Miss ELIZA J. SUTERS, both of this city.
On the 15th ultime, by the Rev. Wm. Swinden,
Mr. JOHN MATCHNER, to Miss ANNIE MACKIE, both

of Bristol, Bucks county.
On the 1st ultimo, by the Rev. Thos. Murphy,
Mr. John D. Sorber, to Miss Mary C. Boyles, daughter of Geo. Boyles, both of this city.

DEATHS.

Notices of Deaths must always be accom panied by a responsible name.

On the 20th ultimo, ANN BRICK. On the 20th ultimo, Mrs. MARTHA ROBINSON, On the 19th ultimo, Mr. MICHAEL SHAFFER, aged

On the 20th ultimo, Mrs. Mary Kane, aged 63.
On the 20th ultimo, Mary, daughter of Jas. and
Eliza Holmes, aged 16 years.
On the 18th ultimo, Mrs. Mary Marple, aged

On the 18th ultimo, Mr. John B Massey, aged 28 years.
On the 17th ultimo, Joseph Mount, aged 68. On the 19th ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET SCOTT, aged

84 years. On the 16th ultimo, JOSHUA GARSED, aged 89. On the 18th ultimo, John C. Springer, aged 29 On the 17th ultime, Mr John Vanderslice, aged

On the 18th ultimo, Mr. E. J. KRAMPH, aged 47. On the 19th ultime, EUNICE GILLESPIE, aged 19 On the 16th ultimo, HENRY LITTLE, aged 69. On the 16th ultimo, CATHARIFE GILFRY, aged 37.
On the 16th ultimo, Mrs. HANNAU STROOP, aged

90 years.

CONJURING!—The whole art of Conjuring made easy—with full instructions for performing nearly Two Hundred of the most astounding and wonderful Tricks of Hocus Pocus, Sleight of Hand, Ventriloquism and Legerdemain. Illustrated with 100 Engravings. Price 25 cents per copy,—sent post-paid by mail. Address mh13-2t C. H. LONG, Brasher Falls, N. Y.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Thirty-five cents a line for the first insertion Thirty cents a line for each subsequent insertion Double column Advertisements - One dollar a line for every insertion.

Payment is required in advance.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST May be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots of

DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14& 16 Ann St., N. Y.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 191 Nasses St., N. Y.
MENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore, Md.
BURNIAM, FEDERHEN & CO., Boston, Mass.
APPOSD & PARK, Norwich, Conn.
MURT & MINER, Pittsburg.

W. PEASE & CO., 28 West Sixth St., Cincinnati, O

MeNALLY & CO., 75 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. A. GUNTER, No. 99 Third St., Louisville, Ky. MAGAN & BROTHER, Nashville, Tenn. ELI ADAMS, Davenport, lowa. E. SEMON, Richmond, Va. MILTON BOULEMET, Mobile, Ala.

J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans, La. JAMES DAVENPORT, St. Paul, Minneso Periodical dealers generally throughout the United States have it for sale.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SON

THE LEADING HATTERS of Philadelphia THE LEADING HATTERS of Philadelphia, offer Twelve different Fashions of Hats for Gentlemen, that all tastes may be suited. Every variety of Children's and Misses' Leghorn and Straw Hats and Caps trimmed in the most tasteful manner. We have great facilities in getting up Plain Hats for Friends' wear. The experience of our senior partner, in this particular branch, is a sufficient guarantee to all that may be disposed to patronize us. Our ruling motto is politeness and fair dealing, being desirous of pleasing all our patrons.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SON, myl-tf No. 624 Chestnut St., below Seventh.

No. 624 Chestnut St., below Seventh

TORN O. MEAD & SONS, Manufacturers of SILVER PLATED WARE

OF RICHEST PATTERNS. Equal in Finish and Style O SOLID SILVER, North-East Corner Ninth and Chestant Street, Philadelphia. my1-13

SIXTEEN YEARS

WILDS OF AFRICA.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS AND EXPLORATIONS IN THE WILDS OF AFRICA; from the English Edition. The American Edition is now ready for Canvassers and Agents. can Edition is now ready for Canvassers and Agune.
The book is having a very large sale, some Agents ordering 1,000 copies at a single order. The largest commission paid to active Agents.

Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of the rice, \$1,25. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher, price, \$1,25. J. W. BRADLEY, Padisser,
48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania.

CAUTION.

The attention of the Publisher has been call-The attention of the Publisher has been called to spurious editions of this work, put forth as "Narratives of Dr. Livingstone's Travels in Africa." Ours is the only cheap American Edition of this great work published, and contains all the important matter of the English Edition which is sold at \$6; for the truth of this assertion, we refer to the following notices from some of the most respectable journals in the country:

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

With truth we can say, that seldom is presented to the reading public, a work containing such a vast amount of solid instruction as the one in ques-tion. The volume is handsomely illustrated, and presents that unique appearance of exterior for which Mr. Bradley's publications are noted.—Family Magazine.

In this volume we have presented to us the whole of Dr. Livingtone's Travels, omitting only scientific details.—Medical and Surgi il Re-

cortance is omitted. The general reader will pre-fer this to the English edition, especially as the cost DR. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES

IN SOUTH AFRICA appear to great advantage in this edition, which is undoubtedly the edition most acceptable to the reader who reads for practical instruction and amusement.—Saturday Post. It is a rich and valuable book for the general reader, and the admirable style in which the pub-lisher has issued it will commend it to the favor o

thousands. - Christian Observer. We cannot name thirty-two chapters which are likely to beguile time and enlarge the scope of reflection more pleasantly, and at the same time more satisfactorily than these Livingstone adven-

A special value is given to this volume, by the addition of "Historical Notices of Discoveries in Africa," and taken altogether it would be difficult to name any publication which more completely meets the popular taste of our time for reading matter which is strange, new, the scene laid in far off countries, which touches the feelings and our stock of useful knowledge.-New

It tells the whole story, leaving out digressions and episodes.—Legal Intelligencer. ap17-tf

RELIEF FOR HARD TIMES.

I WISH TO PROCURE AN AGENT (either Lady or Gentleman) for every Town and County in the United States, to engage in a genteel business, by which from \$100 to \$200 per month can be realized. For particulars, address, with stamp, W. R. ACTON,

feb13-tf 41 N. 6th St., Philada. WANTED, by a lady thoroughly competent to teach Arithmetic and English branches generally, a situation in an Academy situated in the country or in a country town, where instruction in music or the languages would be considered a compensation for services rendered. Some of the highest educational reference in the State given.

Address

Miss C. HART, Media, ap17-3t

Delaware Co., Pa.

DISTINGUISHED

AMBRICAN EXPLORERS.

THE LIFE OF DR. E. K. KANE and other distinguished American Explorers. By Samuel M. Smucker, A. M., with fine steel portrait of Dr. Kane, just published. Agents wanted in every town in the United States, to whow the largest commission will be paid. Specimen copies sent by mail, on receipt of the price, \$1,00. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,

48 North Fourth Street, Philadelphi Pennsylvania.

WANTED, 1,000 AGENTS, for the best inducements ever offered. Inclose stamp for MAYNARD & CASWELL,



EMPLOYMENT.

\$50 a Month, and all Expenses Paid.

An AGENT IS WANTED in every Town and County in the United States, to engage in a respec-table and easy business, by which the above profits may be certainly realized. For full particulars address H. MONNETT & CO. corner of Broome and Mercer Streets; New York City, inc csing one postage stamp to prepay postage. myl-4t THE ATLANTIC,

FOR MAY. NOW READY,

And for sale by ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSMEN.

This number completes the volume. Price, ound in cloth, \$2,00. Covers furnished at 25 cents each.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

Instrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained—for Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stif Joints, or Galds, Sprains, Pole Evil, and Swellings upon Horses, it has no equal for Man or Beast. Ro person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever performed so many curse in our neighborhood as this. L. W. Shires, Ridgefield, Connecticut." S. Lehren, Esq., Hyde Park, Vt., writes, "that the horse was considered worthless, (his case was spavin.) but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for \$150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

BARNES & "ARK, Proprietors, Mew York.

\$800 TO ALL THE UNEMPLOYED \$1,200 Especially Book Agents and Canvassers.

THE AUBURN PUBLISHING COMPANY will give immediate employment—and which, without any risk, will pay better than the wages of the Me-chanic, the Teacher, or the Clerk—to 5000 competent Agents, to obtain subscribers, either in their own vicinity, or in any part of the United States or Canada, for GOODRICH'S NEW HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS, and the ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANIMATED NATURE. Those preferred who can earn from \$800 to \$1,200 per year.

For Circulars, containing full particulars, and a rare business offer, write immediately to E. G. STORKE, Publishing Agent, 1t

Auburn, New York.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!—
PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!!—The subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from \$5 to \$10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from \$3 to \$5 per day. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter, WM A. KINSLER, Box 1,228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

AGENTS WANTED.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT OF-FERED, NOW READY, DR. LI-VINGSTONE'S TRAVELS IN THE WILDS OF AFRICA; Revised from the English Edition, 440 large 12mo. pages, Beautifully Illustrated. Price \$1,25. Sample copy mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price. Full particulars sent en application.

DUANE RULISON, Address Quaker City Publishing House, ap24-tf 33 South THIRD St., Philadelphia.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES ELLIOT & PATTEN procure AMERICAN and FOREIGN PATENTS, and attend to all business pertaining thereto. Inquiries regarding the novelty and patentability of inventions answered without charge. Agency opposite main entrance, Patent Office, Washington, District of Columbia.

500 YOUNG MEN WANTED.

Inducements are offered to active men which will enable them to make from \$2,00 to \$5,00 per day by selling our Publications. One Agent is wanted in every County of the United States. Send for full particulars; address the old established

Book Agents and Pedlers Head-Quarters, LEARY & GETZ, Publishers. No. 224 N. Second St., Phila. mh13-10t

\$150 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE, and no humbug. Business new, easy, useful, honorable. For particulars, address ap24-2t E. S. RICH, Brasher Falls, N. Y.

A GENTS WANTED.
Agents Wanted.
Agents Wanted. In every Town, County and State. In every Town, County and State. In every Town, County and State.

Great Inducements Offered. Great Inducements Offered. Great Inducements Offered.

Catalogues with full Particulars. Catalogues with full Particulars. Catalogues with full Particulars. Sent free to any Address. Sent free to any Address. Sont free to any Address.

Send for a Catalogue. Send for a Catalogue. Send for a Catalogue. See the Inducements Offered. See the Inducements Offered. See the Inducements Offered.

Address D. W. Evans & Co. Address D. W. Evans & Co. Address D. W. Evans & Co.

Publishers and Importers. Publishers and Importers. Publishers and Importers.

677 Broadway 677 Broadway 677 Broadway

feb6-13t

BOOK AGENTS! WANTED, to sell RAPID SELLING, Valu-WANTED, to sell KAPID SELLING, Valuable Family Works, at Low PRICES, WITH INTERESTING CONTENTS, and Superbly Colored Plates. For circulars, with full particulars, apply, if you live East, to HENRY HOWE, 102 Nassau St., N. Y.; if you live West, the same, 111 Main St., Cin-

New York City.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN. 75 YEARS OF AGE.

Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for O O N S U M P T I O N, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and GENERAL DEBILITY The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the receipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this

Address DR. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

· HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Is free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

A WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL and FOUR
FIRST PREMIUM SILVER MEDALS have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggista and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer, mh6-tf THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Philads.

FRIENDS OF IDIOTS, IMBECILES and FOOLISH CHILDREN, procure Circulars, gratis, of DR. BROWN, Barre, Mass. ap17-4:

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

THE CUSTOMERS OF J. G. MAXWELL & SON.

Will please observe that the LEADING FEATURE

OF THEIR NEW LOCATION. AT THE S. E. Cor of ELEVENTH and CERSTNUT Sts.,

(A few doors above their old stand,) IS THE MANUFACTURE OF TRIMMINGS. In the spacious UPPER STORIES of the Store building. Their best machinery and 100 of their most skillful operatives are there collected.

Ladies dealing with them gain, in better quality or in lower prices, one or two profits over the oustomers of any other establishment.

Combining a large cash capital, many years' experience, an ever fresh and varied assertment, and the power of making to order at an hour's notice any desired article, they offer to ladies attractions that are not to be found conjoined in any other establishment in Europe or America.

ap34-3t

THE ANGEL AND THE DEMON A TALE OF MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

T. S. ARTHUR.

This is the most intensely interesting work ever written by this popular author. All who are at all inclined to believe in "Modern Spiritualism" should read it.

Single copies sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price, J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher, 48 North Fourth Street,

Philadelphia

OLD GOLD PENS REPOINTED. Price 50 Cents. Inclose the Pen in a letter with cash or postage stamps; it will soon be returned as good as new.

I have in my possession over a thousand letters, like the one below, which have come to me unsolicited:

Rochester, Feb. 14, 1856. Dear Sir: -Yours with Pen came to hand in due time. The Pen is all right. I like it much better

than before. Your ob't serv't. D. ELLIOTT, Syracuse, New York.

HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

A preparation for Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, Consumption, &c., compounded on strictly scientific principles, of ingredients hitherto unknown to the American public. It will cure diseases arising from colds in a remarkably short time. Read the following, and give it a trial:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1858. DR. C. M. JACKSON:

Sin :- I had for sometime been suffering under a severe cold, having pains through my whole system, sore throat, and hoarseness, when I was recommended to try "HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL." I accordingly procured a bottle, and am happy to state that one-half of it completely oured me. I now unhesitatingly recommend it to my friends, who may be similarly afflicted, and deem it no more than justice to bear this public

testimony to its virtues. Respectfully yours, ELEANOR MCHENRY, Tenth Street, above Coates.

For sale by the Proprietors, DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., 418 Arch Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia, and by Druggists and Medicine

Instructions to enable ladies and gentlemen to meaure their own heads with accuracy. For Wigs, Inches.

No. 1. The round of the Inches.

head.
2. From forehead back as far as bald. 2. Over forehead as neck. 3. From ear to ear far as required.

3. Over the crown of the head.

over the top.

4. From ear to ear round the forehead. He has always ready for sale a splendid stock of Gents' Wigs, Toupees, Ladies' Wigs, half Wigs, Frizots, Braids, Carls, &c., beautifully manufactured, and as cheap as any establishment in the Union. Letters from any part of the world will

1,000 AGENTS WANTED.

\$1,000 A YEAR!! \$1,000 A YEAR!! \$1,000 A YEAR. A N AGENT IS WANT-\$1,000 A YEAR. County in the United States, to en-\$1,000 A YEAR.
\$1,000 A YEAR. \$1,000 A YEAR. \$1,000 A YEAR. agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. Address JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551, New York Post-Office, inclosing one \$1,000 A YEAR. \$1,000 A YEAR. \$1,000 A YEAR.

\$1,000 A YEAR. stamp to prepay postage. ap24-4t REMOVAL.—JACOB LADOMUS respectfully informs his friends, customers, and public in general, that he has Removed his WATCH and JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT from No. 1113 Market to No. 618 MARKET St., corner of Decatur, where he will keep on hand a larger assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE than beretofore, and which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Also, par-ticular attention given to Repairing of all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

J. LADOMUS, 618 Market St., cor. of Decatur PALMER'S PATENT LEG.

THIS AMERICAN INVESTION STANDS UNRIVALLED both in this country and in Europe. It is worn by 1,200 persons, and with most astonishing success. In competition with thirty other substitutes of the best with thirty other substitutes of the best French, English and German manufac-ture, it received the award of the Great Medal at the World's Exhibition on London, as the best artificial limb known. In this country it has been thirty times exhibited, in competition with all others at the Annual Fairs in the principal cities, and has, in every instance, received the award of the highest or first premium. And at a crowning hosor, by the unanimous approval of an international council, the "First Premium"—only Silver Medal given for Limbs—was awarded the inventor at the New York Crystal

Pamphlets, giving full information, sent gratis to ivery applicant. B. FRANK PALMER, self-ly 376 Chestnut St., Philaia.

R. DOLLARD, 1.14 177 Chestnut Street, PREMIER ARTISTE HAIR. Inventor of the celebrated GOSSAMER VENTI LATING WIG and ELASTIC BAND TOUPACES.

No. 1. From forehead

two years before. minutes, a pair of drawers which he had lost trious " sexub of his person, of about fifteen bathing in the river, discovered, after an industuck of a citizen of that village, who, while

They still go forth theer mission still, to Last is there oity where ye may not find taub odt of enotian gaisoppo bairg of Sent forth her legions, thick as Bgypt's ills Big with vast conquest and ambition's lust, Eternal Rome, who sat on seven hills,

THE New York Post publishes an ode by an

with some haste in the direction of the pump. by Mr. Lynx, of Hemmersmith, proceeding bevreado aaw namilim a noitarseedo testasra edt to beireq edt ta taat bnabriebau ew tud cows have been seen going to be milked; of any instances in London, in which any est possible extent, we have not as yet heard done in pricking up our ears to their excel whose whistling he had listened to.

stated, and that in fact it was a butcher boy theories of the butcher bird had been incorrectly class, by which be accertained that the preduced to make an observation with his eyecuriosity was whetled by the fact, he was inaura popularis, " Poor Dog Tray," and as his discovered that they formed a fragment of the some attention to the notes, Mr. Tomkins Smith which he had been told. By listening with the bird, he distinctly heard the whistle of although, being short-sighted, be failed to see Smith at once threw up his parlor window, and bird was whistling in his sres, Mr. Tombins yards of Holborn, to the effect that a butcher Smith, a secont who resides within a hundred

every other minute, the whole day of the Jones's poultry-yard, kept crowing, se usual, Peeb ham, that the Coopin China cooks in Mr. It was noted by a neighbor of Mr. Jones, at

if it can be viewed as an ecliptical effect. rence, and it is therefore somewhat doubtful Gabye has observed to be of every-day occursmall cages. This phenomenon, however, Mr. their heads violently against the tops of their ing upon tiptoe on their grass plots, and hitting finuance of the Eclipse, the larks kept standcier's, observed that throughout the entire congarret in Greek street, opposite a bird fanbye, a highly scientific gentleman, who has a church towers. But we are told that Mr. Gato kill themselves by flying against London ssendrab edt ni nees guied saccoboow to seqins No mention has been made of any nervous

and has since been carried out, and Edgat's was adjudged by way of penance, bill proved a bit of evidence too strong to be tion by his wife of the discovered dinnerbegen to make an affdavit of an alibi, the prothough at breaklast-time the brute of course next morning at half-past three, A. M ; and alher husband's proket-book, when she let him in Jo notherresco esole a guidat yd beservation of at the Star and Gerter, Richmond. This Mrs. mind the house, joined a bechelor Eclipse party city, her brute of a husband, leaving her to the plea of having business to another in the grave !! by the wife of Mr. Jollycock, of Clapham. On Eclipse upon the brute creation was observed A striking proof of the effect produced by the

> this might have occasioned the effect which give the bird a hump of sugar at the time, and value, inasmuch as Master Spoone chanced to ful if the observation can be considered of much for above ten minutes. It is, however, doubt. suddenly stopped singing, and continued silent past twelve o'clock one of his canary birds ton, has recorded in his journal, that at half-Lnother close observer, Mr. Spoone, of Isling.

bly occasioned by the cat, or the Belipes. adorq erow etate farmon s'brid eds mort sucit persons to decide, whether these marked variament and distress. It will be for scientific rection, and manifesting symptoms of exciteib omes out mort gainsting nees saw worrage later, timed by Mr. Green's chronemeter, a bedind a stack of chimneys, and in half a lifty three quarters after noon the cat disappeare in the head. At precisely thirteen minutes and window, and Mrs. Q. fearing he inight take cold bits nego as ts nesket gaied scotterredo sid place there through the prudence of his wife; the sound might have been occasioned by some of the sound in his care, which he had been induced to Gree, however, thinks his non-perception of is the distinctively nooturns cat-call. Mr. twice; but he did not bear the moll row, which Green distinctly saw the cat's mouth open any instrument beyond a double eye-glass, Mr. masined night was coming. Without using an mel, Mr. Green had very little doubt that it site; and from the peculiar deportment of the cot upon the tiles of Mr. Brown's house oppo-Brompton, saw, without using his telescope, a bact, Mr. Green, an amateur astronomer at

broost of reword to ai it evad of beaasig enot so entitle learned of the celliptical effects upon Bir-cam-Mortu, Flamsbiro. But so far as we larkness, by thing against the steeple of Bt. at Great Bludgeborough, the cowe came to be laces at which sparrows ceased to chirp, and last, details have been given with much every of ecachive elque bedelatul eved Triume nimated nature. Correspondents from the negs beenberg od at berreade grow negl'ed edi to stooks enough bighty curious effects of Our selentific readers doubtiess know as well

BY THE LONDON PUNCH. TAKEN IN LOXDON DURING THE ECLIPSE, ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS

.vomn@ dim tia

tree) is all Cincinzati. "Now," said I, "is my The labor of banking up each tree in October and cattle of the most select stock, and the culwas especially hard on lunches and drinks- the mulching matter with the soil near the tree. mest brezen appropriators of small things (be chard had is not rich, it is better to bury up periment. In a little while I saw one of the be placed in the cowyard-but when the orof The Niles Enquirer records the good I was by no means entitled with one ex- We have offered to rake off this litter to

> so offen heard of, but never seen befoge. My step from the sublime to the ridiculous I had and the fall of his countenance was exactly the was the matter? He looked—saw the trap, no go-again! Still worse. What the dence to aproad the sheltering sile; but alas! it was casual glance at the weather; my here essayed quietly sauntered toward the door, giving a trom the cow yard or from an oid stack will do halonce and took my identical umbrella. I etache, stopped up with the most perfect sondid tooking fellow, with a goatee and mouwas not long waiting for a customer. A splen- to the air where cracks and chinks will be most perfect confidence in the public rack. I which keeps it shut, and deposited it with the brella, slipped the lock on to the wire spring On arriving at the hotel, I closed my ure-

> a besedoruq bas erote enawbred a ai beqquis quietly taken out of my hand by some adroit down in a public bar-room, or even to have it minded that I would be just as apt to set it which are very prone to suck up much of the hand; but then occasionally I was so absentday was over. True, I could keep it in my the " pitiless peltings of the storm," before the go the way of all umbrellas, and leave me to applied to the surface about the trunk of the broad and safe cover, whether or not it would wonder, as I tripped along proudly under its began to reflect upon my extravagance, and to for the Burnet House, on a ruiny day, when I I had bought a fine silk umbrella, and started

> > patent laws. We will tell the story as he resanishable orime, umbrella theft, which we inplan to stop that most inconvenient and un-Beard, the Cincinnati artist, has invented a

THE PATENT UMBRELLA.

sketches from life"—sad the half has not been down on a Louisiana Parish Court-all facts-Now, I have given you some items taken

one of the hosses !" the race that Ky Rodgers shouldn't turn nary West Feliciana, it was one of the conditions of that on a certain occasion in the Parish of feet in a race—and this Court well recollects of nieg of as on seed ni must stella bluos ,bearni was always naterally gifted—and this Court in than 800 dollars-and this Court in hoss racin' seel tot old sti ni beesteve teven truch edt there is any business which the Court underit followed the business of overseeing and of When the Court first started out in the world, well acquainted with the nature of the case. at trueD eat tadt estion eat live vist edT".

without sufficient grounds. 'Old Ky" charged wages, alleging that he had been discharged suit against his employer for the whole year's overseer who had been discharged, brought Another case was belone the Court. An

would have been in the Penitentiary or in its I have no doubt, sir, but what this Court, sir, off, and stopped the use of intexicating liquor, per, and if this Court had not stopped short that this Court has naterrally a very high tomto drink; and the friends of this Court knows, man, Mr. Kettles, it was considerably inclined intemperance. When this Court was a young el that is any vice this Court abhore, it is ting liquor. The friends of this Court all knows brought into this scrape by the use of intoxicahas no doubt, Mr. Kettles, but what you were sentence of the law upon you, sir. This Court Court is under the painful necessity of passing "Prisoner, stand up! Mr. Kettles, this

se lience on a criminal, and delivered himself as they neuelly cell him. Old Ky was passing Kiah Rodgers presiding-old Kye-or "Ky" Parish Court is now in session bere, his Honor Speaking of Grand Juries reminds me that the

tained in ene of the Parish Courts in Louisians. sue vingib laisibul bas beretainimbs si soitsu wod to ansmissed spireofol of sevin assidaq A correspondent of the Brandon (Miss) Re-

to the height of eight or ten inches is quite | ture of fruit and grains on a grand scale. face must be disposed of to keep away the mice. residir greats eff ils samon redo! 1000 another to are baque has moon-gailest my centlemen meekly seunfered towards the litter in place this summer, and as soon as Ocumbreils was quietly deposited in its place, and boards will answer the purpose of keeping the they will keep it more moist. Slabs and broken slidw lies odt masw of bast lliw seelf-tell A few flat stones may be placed on top of the

to prevent the blowing away of this surface Movement, a new paper just started in New swer a good purpose-but care should be used well. Leaves and litter of any kind will anwill answer the purpose. In other cases straw Coarse manure, whère the soil needs manuring, stoor edt list has lies edt qu ynb et beurrel the surface around a tree, newly set, be exposed Mulching is important in all cases. Let not did in the nursery.

spread out the roots and make them lie as they et assard sid no ed bluode bridt a bna-lios purloiner." Suddenly an idea occurred. I One must hold the tree erect-another must Three hands are wanted to set trees well.

to keep the earth moist and keep down weeds tree and saving the use of stakes. It will tend tree. This will prove useful in supporting the is poor and to be manured, let the manure be than any kind of menure. If the orchard land tact with the roots. Good garden soil, or field soil. The golden rule of farming should be -noo ni emoo bluode baid yns lo ennam oM

this mud retains moisture better through the lain in heaps for a year, is a good article to A little post mud, that is well pulverized and the roots, and let the poorest lie on the surface. setting the tree, let the best soil come next to on one side and the procest on the other. On contact with inert matter, has the power of deep. Lay the best of the soil from the hole for food for plants. 3. Fermenting wanure, in sedoni neetlin breadth and eighteen inches eixed apple tree, for instance, a hole should be and previously planted or not. For a goodkinds of soil, whether the same has been broken He ni seert ganey tot gub ed blueds seloH

out trees in the orchard where they are to times wait till the first of May, before we set till the soil is well prepared for them. We somesecond ybads bas loos at beirud yladgils ed bluods ground is dry enough for setting out-but they may be taken up early and before the orchard perly buried in their new place of abode. Trees worth consideration, as an animal may be great Before the leaf is out the roots should be pro- a large quantity of food to fill them; which is Now is the best time to transplant trees. have entrails in proportion, and of course take

SETTING FRUIT TREES.

Agricultural

"Yes," was the prompt reply, " by marriage. ". My dear, there is one of your relations."--bias ylgaisol ebide odt reannen teebuis edt marriage calls, met a donkey on the way. In The A newly-wedded pair, returning their

Washington to get a patent for it. I was satisfied. I had found out how to umbrella down, took his own and vamosed. And with the most perfect ease be put my I'll adobt it.

thought it was my own. Good device; think "Ah! Mr. Beerd. Ha! Strange mietake-"Don't do that! I'll lend you the key!"

tion, when I stepped up and said, he was about to tear away the slight obstrucfeetly Napoleonic, and worthy of the occasion Again! Still a failure! With a decision per-

d. With a sudden movement be attempted searcely a glance, as he went slong. I was on ner to the door, picking up my umbrella, with tre button, he passed in a rapid business manwith a shrug, and buttoning up his cost an exmy eyes still on him, and in iese than a minute, enormously. Thence to the reading-room, with picked up a treat, and ate crackers and cheese side of raine, and went to the ber. Trere he grandiloquent air, he deposited it right alongof an umbrella," and cotton at that. With a

gigantic machinery, to plough, plant, reap, and nects, with a military organization of inbor, nize the vast track into two rival cetabilehconch and the spinning wheel. They will orgasasta blo sdr sbearsque of Trotost bus baor -lier and yd, yrutoso Had teep adt a: enob need weelth and the power of machinery, what has to do for sgrieulture, by the use of combined

somewhere in the West, a Levisthan farm, of

York,) have it in contemplation to establish, New York, Buffelo, end Chicago (seys the A GREAT FARM -Several men of weeklib in xod guitaciq to saidt bloow one on estrees of producing full foliage at the ground to There will be no danger of it not growing, or half to two and a half inches out of ground. tightly with soil, leaving only from one and a serted to the bottom of the trench, packed in -ti xod edt bre-sañ ebsæ ed bluods lios edtbeing a few inches shallower on the alley side shis rebrod eds no qeeb ebeqs liut ed bimods

trench in which the edging is to be pinnted well from the branches as the roots. Now, the than it ought to have. Box grows nearly as sa much top and three or four times less botton on top of the ground, with three or four times gailggests flet has sedout wel a ai Moute yllaneu border ornament ought to be planted. It is feered gardeners, know how this handsome PLANTING BOX.—Few people, except pro-.lios odt diw belgaimretai bas small quantities of manure thoroughly divided

is in proportion to its divisibility through the many times. 6. The value of manure to crope substances, is capable of multiplying its value and the dissolving of its soluble salts. 5. The Manure wastes in two ways-the escape of gas nic soid of peat, and making it a fertiliser. 4. neutralising vielous properties, such as the tandrying or enturation. 2. Fresh manure is unfit solved, and these conditions may be effected by be stated in this proposition: -I. Manure does he said:-The whole subject of manures may T. W. Field read a paper on manures, in which Fermers' Ciub of the American Institute, Mr. MANURE MAXIMS.—At a late meeting of the

animal makes, so much as what it cost making nothing to do with profit. It is not what an lams the Bakewell berrel-form with small of Lincolns, Cotswolds, and Down sheep to bage of any kind of sheep in proportion to the new Leicester sheep, that have the least garwhich was much in favor of Mr. Bakewell's to lie ; regret each tood then the larger; all of formed animals, great and small, the lesser conseserted by weighing food daily to differentlygreat luminary in agriculture proved what he were great consumers of food. And the same elemine burod-ogral teat bna ; (agidt edt lo line drawn from the breast to the bottom part straight bellies (I mean bellies within a straight diw slamina bemrol-forned odt nadt bool with large, deep bellies, consumed much more day, was beard to say that flat-sided animals, shire, the man who lived a century before his far-famed Mr. Bakewell, of Diabley, Leicesterthe extremes are bad. The celebrated and mals, whether cattle or sheep, are the best, and profitable. In my opinion the middle-sized aniwhether large or small animals are the most half-century there have been many disputes presses himself on the subject:-For the last pondent of the Mark Lane Express thus ex-TO THE SIZE OF THEIR BARRELS.—A COTTCO.

CATTLE CONSUMING FOOD IN PROPORTION cost of the danking and levelling will not exthese mounds are easily levelled, and the whole les through the winter... In the following spring give, and you keep the soil free from water and better support to your trees than stakes can the bark of your young trees. You also give no svil of wons sdt Tebau gaiwortud lo baol which might in courteey he styled the "ghost | banking you keep away the mice, which are UDICIAL DIGUITY IN LOUISIANA This customer had an article in his hand, triffing compared with its advantages. B, this

God's own charter of change. - Beecher soul's sanctification, has as yet missed the meanrectly, to make everything converge towards his and the whole hypothenuse 480 perch who has not found out how, directly or indithe paths to saintly characters; and be Utah. MATHEMATICAL QUESTION-345 sores Delhi, White See, Salem, Mew Ireland, Delaware,

"niworn al notten a tadt toal odT -

GRAMS-Donmark, Orimes, Long Island, Ganges,

сомомими сомоми.

vith each other. The area of said tract is requested.

And these two diagonals are running at right angles

ond corner 104 perches; from the second to the

There is a piece of land in the form of a strape.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTION,

TROY DRIKEVE TAGEOTAR RET HOR KETTINY

TROY DRINKEN TAGRUTAR RET ROY KETTIAW

Erase my I, 4, 5, 7, and transpose, and I become

Erase my I, 4, 5, and I become a wild animal.

Erase my 1, 2, 3, 4, and I become a weight, tran-

TROU DRIEMAR TAGRUTAR RHT ROY KRITISW

My second and third is oft in a race.

THE SATURDAT EVENING POST.

My first a wet, unwholesome place,

Her sorrowful song the cohoes prolong,

My whole sighs alone her sad fate;

He over life's billows is tossed

In my third his father was lost;

An Orphan is he on the stormy sea,

Looks in at the beautiful tree,

The Christmas tree has come.

The parlor is light, the fire is bright,

My first is here, and Christmas choor

STEDY POR THE SATURDAY MYRITIAN POST.

My whole is the name of a distinguished office

sads to noisellessage ods ofai utech refla

My 15, 18, 7, 19, is a famous wrestler who carri

My 19, 9, 13, 19, 3, is a celebrated Hunter, changed

My 14, 2, 15, 13, 5, 10, 15, 18, 14, was Queen of

My 4, I, 2, 9, 18, 6, was a nymph of the Arioinian

MYTHOLOGICAL ENIGMA.

My whole were two celebrated works of antiquity.

YOUNG AMERICA

My 15, 6, 9, 14, was the god of War.

My 2, 11, 20, 10, was a town of Sicily

My 8, 7, 19, 9, 16, was goddess of Flowers

My 12, 2, 17, 4, 14, was the goddess of Corn

TuesenT to vito a new 2 ,7 ,81 ,11 ,1 ,8 VM

Aseyria and wife of Ninus.

I am composed of 20 letters.

.oxil su lo anon .II , Ic .e vk

My 4, 28, 12, is a vogetable.

My 19, 3, is a girl's nickname.

My 1, 20, is a river in Virginia.

I am composed of 32 letters.

the pages of modern history.

the Middle State

My 16, 8, 5, 4, is a town in Peru.

Watren, VL

My 7, 8, 5, 6, is a river in Great Britali

My 17, 22, 26, 23, 2, 13, was a son of Leda.

My 18, 52, 6, is much used by seep makers

My 11, 14, 24, 16, is much used in cocking.

TROT DRIKERY SACRUSAN MUT HOW KETTINW

MISCELLANGOUS ENIGMA.

My whole is one of the most interesting events in

My 21, 15, 7, 18, 2, is a cape on the const of South

My 18, 7, 6, 11, 1, 14, 21, is the capitol of one of

My 17, 12, 4, 16, is a mountain in Asia.

My 20, 11, 8, 15, 21, is a river in Vermont.

Is seen in your splendid home,

n the Revolutionary War.

Perohed on a thorn, from night till morn,

His mother too's gone, now weary and lone,

With a heavy sigh, and a tear in his eye,

Through the half closed blind a little shild

.baft lilw not emensoin A

In three syllables combined

TRANSPOSITION,

.AroY whole is a county in Mew York.

Brase my I, 2, 6, 7, and transpose,

Brase my 1, 6, 7, and I be

I am composed of 7 letters.

Alleghany Co., Pa.

Run! Bigemy hog.

dieves, and I am an adverb.

My one.

Champlain, N. Y.

craped from linen

DANIEL DIEFENHACH.

for the first year. - Hall's Journal of Health. CHARADE-Missleelppi (Sim-sis-sip-pi). ANA. Napoleon Bonaparte. CHARADE-Guard House with the necessary sweetsning, each "dear" tion and Corvus. GEOGEAPHICAL EXIGNA-ASTRONOMICAL ENIGMA-Antils Pacuma twelve pounds of sugar. At six cents a quart, from 100,000 to 200,000 seres. Their object is thirty pounds of butter, and a hundred and wilk, in which are twenty-one pounds of cheese Dickens, Howitt, Burns. year of its life, fourteen hundred pounds of commenting on an extensive conflagration ? And .-A bearty infeat will swallow, during the first A ni eman nov bluow stodina sordi tadW dren suffer so much, but will actually cure them. cause in so-lacing herself she is getting tight. colic, diarrhos, &co., from which eucking chilindigestion and consequent soidity, flatulence, Why is a lady putting on her corrects like a milk thus prepared will not only prevent the gin palace, because there they re-tail bad spirits. should he go to supply the deficiency. Ans,-To a salt added, not enough to give it a saltish taste; sweetened a little with sugar, and next a little If old Mick were to lose his tail, where -Because she is a degma (dog-sand) it should be first boiled, then skimmed, then ling her whelps, like a philosophic principle. Ans. feed infants artificially, and cow's milk is used, Why is a female of the canine species, suck-INFANT'S FOOD. -- WESH it is necessary to

make a soft salve; arrive the first appear each a tableapoonful; add weak ley sufficient to is first-rate. Take red lead, Castile soap of curing felons, reminded me of one I have which receipt in a late number of your paper, for disgonal from the second to the fourth corner. в могине Синд гон л Регои.-Мойсівя в

corner measures 49 perches longer than the other one-half teaspoon soda .- Rural New Yorker. brids out of terh edd mort fract and secton lanogaid the first corner (or beginning) 85 perches. The bus retaw bloe to reldmut a of intencoquelest fourth corner 195 perches; and from the fourth to extract lemon. When wanted for use take two out stir in the scum when it rises. One bottle enough; boil for five minutes. Do not skim rium, whose 4 sides are: from the first to the seflour, which stir in the mixture when cool whites of three eggs and three tablespoons edt regetber tase ; beat togetber the three ounces tartaric acid. Pour on them one CREAM MECTAIN.—Three pounds sugar and

> ceed as with the former. This quantity will fill the oils of spruce, sassafras and wintergreen, To dose inincoquest liams a ,mraweill, testor of THEOLOGICAL BEER.-To three gallons of

> : naiwollot ett si ,ebacu is warm. Another one, milder and more easily will be fit for use the next day, if the weather place 8 or 10 hours, then strain and bottle. It three yeast cakes. Let it stand in a warm one quart of molasses, and when cool enough bba ,beaiatts at it 10fter, altonic off to saulteg boil till the strength is extracted. To three sassafras bark, hope, and a little boneset, and of yellow dock, dandelion and arresperilla roots. SPRING ROOT BEER.—Take a handful each

noomoths to gaintomedt ni betoefter ed ot noits as if in the hand. The sun is in the best situ-&c., at the bottom, can be distinctly discerned in such a manner that the smallest pobbles, the well, which will be immediately illuminated lo mottod edt ot mus edt to syst edt wordt bas recommended as efficient:--" Place a common ther it contains any offensive substances, has been simple mode of examining a well to ascertain whe HOW TO EXAMINE WELLS -The following

dles. Try it."-Exchange Paper. guarantee an exemption from soft, greasy cancording to the fatness of the animal. I will in the lump to 20 or 30 pounds of tallow, ackettles to 'try,' put in also one pound of alum ceed perfectly, when the tallow is placed in the but with indifferent results. If you would sucor alum is sometimes put into the melted liquid, to make good candles. To harden it, becewax flos oot wollat bleiv ot sa tal os steg lamina na beef creature for domestic use, and sometimes son is at hand when most farmers are feeding a timely and valuable recipe, to wit: "The sea TO HARDEN TALLOW. -W. B. P. sends us a

Useful Receipts.

and seen it tried upon both man and beast, and cure is sulphuric acid. I have tried it myself, fected where this ore is not found. 2nd. The la beve never known a man or beast to be al. ever been discovered that is poison, but cobalt cause is cobalt. No ore in its natural state has o prove the truth of what I say. lat. The few statements, and invite people everywhere seted. I will be as concise as possible, make that the cause is known, and the cure has been to break the silence, and assert at the outset, but as nothing has as yet appeared, I venture your paper to a discussion upon this subject; noticed some two weeks since, an invitation in

MILK SICKNESS-ITS CAUSE AND CURE -I

to lovger a fable. He says: виоким Икия. А соттоврования об the

Our dear old friend Briggs-having taking the receipt for horse-taming from the papers-tries some experiments upon an animal



is very dangerous to meddle with. - Ed. Post.] know what they are doing, since sulphuric acid any experiments with this agent until they portant point. People should be shy of making acid is to be administered-which is an im-[Mr. Walker does not say how the sulphuric

rairie Farmer. test and prove is likewise. -C. Walker, in faction the truth of what assert. Let others own experience, and proves to my perfect satisym lo finast sit ii-xaod on ai svoda sdT

one would conceive that their toes might be s this the case when, from the width of the shoe, as though walking on egge-particularly was ceited with their new honors, appeared to tread observed that some of the biddies possibly contending about an inch up the leg. Our friend closed with a needle and sewed tightly on, exthrust in the foot with ease, after which it is foot, having an opening left sufficiently large to len, made somewhat in the shape of a fowl's lieve they are not yet patented,) were of wooland so save her garden. These " shoes" (I bebeen her practice for years to shoe her hens, from scretching. The lady stated that it had that they were shoes for hens, to prevent them gular shape. Upon inquiry, he was informed in making numerous small woollen bags, of sinfound his hostess one morning busily engaged A friend of ours, boarding in the country,

a sham; but, for a certain;y, biddy in shoes is Puss in boots," as every one knows, was all and bonnets lie hid, let no scoffer dare say ration; acother class of bipeds has stepped -tiivie to sentyorq out to encebire as don't levon Mew England Permer mentions the following

My 14, 6, 11, 8, 9, 3, is a guif in Burope. My 12, 2, 8, 11, 13, is a river in Contral Rurope. My 10, 5, 6, 7, 19, 9, 10, is an island in Polynesia My 8, 20, 21, 8, 4, is a county in Michigan My 6, 8, II, 10, is a celebrated volcano My 4, 12, 21, 15, to a river in Italy. My 2, 17, 7, 15, 11, is a lake in North America.

The Riddler.